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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE POPULISTS PROTEST

Say Altgeld Democrats Are Stealing Their Thunder.

THE SILVERITES ARE WEAKENING

After Mature Deliberation They Have Decided that It Would Be Unwise to Attack President Cleveland.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Populists are indignant because, they say, the Altgeld Democrats are about to "steal their thunder" at to-morrow's silver convention. H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the People's Party, arrived in Springfield to-day, held several secret conferences with colleagues, and admitted with some reluctance that he was here for the purpose of protesting against the Democrats adopting principles which have long been acknowledged to be the foundation of Populism. As soon as he arrived he telegraphed for W. L. Maxwell, Chairman of the State Committee, to come to Springfield at once on important business. Arrangements are now being made by the Populists to hold a caucus here at an early date and issue an address to the people of Illinois, in which the Altgeld Democrats be branded as thieves of Populist principles.

The programme for the convention tomorrow is now fully mapped out. A big change of heart on the part of the delegates has taken place since morning, and the intention now is to let President Cleveland and Gov. Altgeld severely alone, and to adopt no resolutions which will either abuse the one or praise the other. The speakers will, of course, speak their minds about the Chief Executive, and it is certain will say nothing complimentary of him. The change of programme was brought about by the bad scare sustained by certain members of the Democratic State Central Committee. These men protested loudly against the convention going out of its way to abuse the President, and carried the day. If it is possible, the work of the convention will be confined to passing a single plank platform. Delegates to a national conference will not even be chosen, as was at first contemplated.

Gov. Altgeld firmly denies that he intends to speak. When asked the reason by Postmaster Hesing of Chicago, he said: "Why should I speak? It is not my convention." Mr. Hesing is a sound money man of the strongest type. He sat in the Cook County Silver Convention, but will not sit in this one.

"I come," said Mr. Hesing, "merely in my capacity as editor of The Staats Zeitung. If I sat in the convention a great many persons might say I did so because I was a Postmaster, and felt bound to protect the Administration in its fight for honest money. I do not think I ought to be deterred from sitting in a convention because I am a Postmaster, but in this case, although I have the courage of my convictions, I shall defer to public sentiment. Although the convention has, I understand, made a compact not to pass a resolution attacking the Administration, there is no telling what will happen. Some fellow is likely to drop a firebrand into the convention, and then the whole thing will flare up. It is one thing for the machine to determine to stop all demonstrations which have nothing to do with the case, and another thing for it to succeed. I do not, however, look for a very lively time to-morrow."

The Cook County delegation to-night marched to the Executive Mansion.

Gov. Altgeld said:

My Friends: There is no hypocrisy, no mugwumpery among you, and, therefore, I am glad to see you. You don't believe, as some do, that it is the business of the Government to make a few rich at the expense of the masses, but you believe it is the duty of the Chief Executive to protect his people. You believe, as I believe, that the daily papers are against you, as well as the corporate wealth of the country, but eternal justice and the great masses of the people of Illinois will be with you.

The country members are not appearing in as large numbers as expected, and this is taken as an indication that silver is rapidly losing ground, and that to-morrow's convention will, after all, be only a half-hearted affair.

Secretary Robert E. Burke claims that of 346 delegates, 325 are for silver, but the sound-money advocates say they will have a much larger number in the convention, which will be called to order at noon, in the Hall of Representatives.

FREE SILVER'S EFFECT ON WAGES

A New-England Professor Points Out the Result in Mexico.

A prominent professor in one of the big universities of New-England has written to the Chamber of Commerce regarding the silver question as follows:

"The present free-coinage craze is as old as the days of Jack Cade, when his followers hoped to bring on the millennium by making 'the pint measure hold two pints, and the two-penny loaf sell for a penny.' His descendants to-day want 50 cents' worth of silver to pass for a dollar. The sophistry is all the more apparent when it is remembered that free silver does not mean an unlimited demand for that metal, but only an unlimited supply.

"Mexico has free coinage of silver.

"Mexico is on a silver basis.

"The wages in Mexico in mining and agriculture vary from 10 to 30 cents a day in Mexican money, which is from 5 to 15 cents in United States money.

"The average for farm labor a day in Mexico is 20 cents in Mexican money, or 10 cents in United States money.

"If free silver can raise prices, why does it not raise the prices of wages in Mexico?"

WOULD BE KIND TO SILVER.

Maryland Republicans Say They Would "Create a Demand" for It.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The sixth annual convention of the Maryland League of Republican Clubs met this afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. The league has a membership of 200 clubs, but they were not all represented at to-day's meeting.

The Republican Party, the resolutions which were adopted say, will do all that is consistent with the maintenance of public faith and the stability of commercial relations to create a demand for silver; no dollar should be circulated which will not pass for its face value in any market of the world.

Friends of the various candidates for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination were very active among the delegates. It was evident that most of the leaders favored the nomination of ex-Congressman Lloyd Lowndes of Cumberland.

The Memphis Bimetallic Convention.

ATLANTA, June 4.—Senator Vest, Senator Isham G. Harris, W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, John Allen of Mississippi, A. R. Walthall of Mississippi, and Senator Daniel of Virginia will speak at the Memphis Bimetallic Convention June 12 and 13.

Thought the Grand Union Afire.

After witnessing for five years the frequent belching of flames from the Grand Union Hotel's chimney when steam is let off from the engine room, a policeman stationed in Forty-second Street at last became alarmed last night.

He thought the hotel was surely on fire, and, in answer to his call, three engines and two hook and ladder companies came upon the scene.

The firemen were disgusted when they discovered the policeman's mistake, and it took some time for the 400 guests of the house to recover their peace of mind.

Took Laudanum in the Park.

Mrs. Adelaide Davidson of 401 East Fifth Street tried to kill herself in Central Park last night, by taking laudanum. Trouble with her husband was the cause. She is a prisoner in Roosevelt Hospital.

LISTENED FOR OBNOXIOUS MUSIC

A Policeman's Long Watch to Catch the Producer of an Organ Air that Disgusts W. P. Young.

A policeman stood on William Street yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock gazing at the windows of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

When a reporter for The New-York Times saw him first, he was lounging so gracefully as to compel the attention of any person attracted by uncommon sights.

It was quite evident that the policeman had not a regular beat to patrol, for he never strayed more than a dozen yards from the entrance to 52 William Street, where the North British Company's offices are situated. It was not likely that he was going to arrest some person who was then in the building, or who was expected to enter it some time later. The building had more than one place of entrance and exit, and another policeman kept watch on them. Besides, if an arrest was to be made, the policeman would have been in plain clothes, not in full uniform.

Suddenly the policeman's listless attitude gave place to one of the keenest vigilance. He looked sharply at the windows of the North British Company's offices again, and then gazed sharply down William Street in the direction of Wall Street, half closing his eyelids as he did so in order to see clearly as far as he could. Yet nothing had happened, so far as the reporter could judge, except that above the roar of the street traffic there was now to be heard the notes of a street piano, grinding out a well-known passage from one of Verdi's operas.

The policeman took another glance at the windows, and then put his hand up to his ear as if to hear the music better. A puzzled expression came over his face. He seemed undecided whether he would advance upon the Italian who was turning the handle of his street piano a couple of blocks away, or whether he would remain where he was.

Overpowered with curiosity by this time, the reporter determined to ask the policeman what he was doing there. After a question or two, the policeman, with eloquent silence, pulled a printed copy of a letter out of his pocket and gave it to the reporter to read. It was addressed to the President of the Police Board, and was as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of calling your attention to a number of street musicians, who are constantly playing strains from the accompaniment to that well-known immoral dance which has been so often suppressed in the city by your department.

To me the music is disgusting and a nuisance, and others with whom I am constantly thrown in contact, have the same feeling—not to mention of having it ground out three or four times daily right under the window where one happens to be at work at his desk. If the dance itself is of so immoral a character as to be suppressed I submit that the air itself (just as suggestive) should in like measure be prohibited. I appeal to you in the matter as one able, and, I am sure, willing to root out evil of every nature from the city. Yours truly, W. P. YOUNG.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 54 William Street.

"I have been listening to the organ grinders playing all morning," said the policeman, with a pathetic tone of failure in his voice, "and I can't make out which of the tunes I ought to arrest them for."

The reporter said he would find out which of the airs had been disturbing Mr. Young. He determined at the same time to find out where Mr. Young had heard the obnoxious music. In association with a dance which made up a combination too strong for an insurance agent's peace of mind.

When the reporter entered the main office and asked to see Mr. Young, there was a decided hesitation on the part of the young clerk before the answer came:

"I think you'll find him upstairs."

On the floor above a senior clerk said civilly enough that Mr. Young was in, but that he was just then very busy, and was going out of the city that afternoon. However, if the reporter would leave a note stating the nature of his business, the clerk would speak to Mr. Young and get his answer. The reporter, in reply, simply stated that he came from The New-York Times, and said he would be back in half an hour to see Mr. Young personally.

After the allotted time had elapsed, the reporter again asked to see Mr. Young. The senior clerk had gone out, and a junior one had taken his place. The junior clerk said that Mr. Young was out at that moment, that it was not certain that he would be in again that afternoon; but he could be seen next morning at 10 o'clock.

"I understood he was going out of town," said the reporter.

The junior clerk said, with a plain expression of disbelief in his face, that he had heard nothing about Mr. Young's proposed trip. Then, fearing he had assumed too much responsibility, he intimated that Mr. Young was a very great man, who made a special point of never communicating his intentions to his subordinates.

The faithful policeman was still at his post of duty as the reporter passed out into the street. His eyes were fixed intently on Mr. Young's windows, while his ears were strained to catch the thundering strains of the "Old Hundred" played by a distant street piano. He was evidently wondering whether he had found at last the air with the hidden viciousness in it.

Arrivals at Newport and Conanicut.

NEWPORT, June 4.—Ogden Codman, Jr., of New-York to-day rented Renfrew Park Cottage No. 3 for the season. The families of Townsend Burden of New-York, Frank W. Andrews of Boston, and G. M. Hutton of Baltimore arrived to-day for the Summer. Mrs. Walter Norman Eldredge, visiting Mrs. Edward M. Neill, and Winthrop Rutherford, visiting H. Mortimer Brooks, arrived to-day from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rice of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Fisher Wright of Cambridge, Mass., arrived at their cottages to-day. Other arrivals include J. B. Taylor of London, Miss A. M. Cook, Edward M. Izard, and John S. Gittings of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Drake of St. Louis, Henry May of Washington, and J. A. Minott of South Orange, N. J. S. W. Woodward of Washington has rented the Emmons cottage, at Conanicut, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watson of Philadelphia arrived at Conanicut to-day for the season.

Practice March for Troops of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in compliance with instructions from headquarters of the army, approved by the Secretary of War, has ordered Troops B and K, Seventh Cavalry, and Light Battery E, First Artillery, to make a practice march from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Douglas, Wis., arranging their march to arrive at Camp Douglas so as to encamp with the mounted troops of the National Guard of Wisconsin at that place the week commencing July 21, 1895. The troops will then march back to Fort Sheridan.

Gen. Bushnell for Gov. McKinley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 4.—Gen. Bushnell came out last evening for Gov. McKinley for President in 1896. Since his nomination, it has been said, in case of his election, he would be the Foraker candidate for President from Ohio in opposition to McKinley. The General said that he was not a candidate, and that he was for Gov. McKinley for President in 1896, if he is Ohio's choice.

Iron Mills Resume Operations.

READING, June 4.—The Keystone Iron Works, this city, which have been idle the last three years, will resume operations Monday, June 10, giving employment to 125 persons.

Seifert's rolling mill, at Gibraltar, idle for two years, will also resume within the next two weeks. This firm will employ 300 men.

Mr. Parker Again the President.

Forrest H. Parker was unanimously re-elected President of the Produce Exchange Bank yesterday, and Richard H. Laimbeer was elected Vice President.

Mr. Whitney a Director.

William C. Whitney was elected yesterday a Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in place of the late James E. Grannis.

PARTY LEADERS ALARMED

If the Governor's Backbone Is Rigid They May Suffer.

ALDRIDGE'S COURSE IS CONDEMNED

The Civil Service Commission Leaves the Matter of His Punishment with the Executive of the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The Civil Service Board to-day gave Gov. Morton an opportunity to show whether his backbone is really of substantial material or made of political putty. It should be said at the outset that the preliminary evidence goes to show that it is the former, and because of this there is a feeling of unrest among the machine politicians.

The opportunity for this vertebral display on the part of the Governor is offered by the Civil Service Board, which, after examining Mr. Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, has come to the conclusion that in making canal appointments to the number of about fifty since May 16 he has violated the civil service law. The commission so reported to the Governor this afternoon. The facts in the case were also laid before Gov. Morton's legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln. Precisely what will be done about it has not been determined, and there will be further consideration of the case.

The facts regarding the appointments, together with a list of the appointments which it was claimed were made by Mr. Aldridge, were published in The New-York Times last Friday. In brief, the case, as then claimed by the officials, was that the Constitution provides that appointments in all divisions of the State Government shall come from the civil service competitive list; that, for the Department of Public Works, rules as to classification had been prepared April 15 by the Civil Service Board and approved by the Governor; that Mr. Aldridge knew of these rules, and that after their adoption he proceeded to make appointments without asking for a list of those who were eligible.

It was to a review of all these facts, and such others as might have any bearing on the subject, that the Civil Service Commission devoted most of its time to-day. It may be of some interest to friends of civil service reform to know that there has been evident commotion in the camp of the Republican machine leaders since it was determined these violations of law are not to be ignored, as so many similar ones have been in the past. Mr. Aldridge has been looked upon as the most effective agent of ex-Senator Platt, and these appointments have been put down as a portion of Mr. Aldridge's machine work.

Before the hearing to-day two of Mr. Platt's most obedient servants—Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the New-York County Committee—were here. It ought to be said that there were two stories as to the reason for Mr. Hackett's coming. One was that his visit had something to do with Mr. Aldridge's appointments in violation of the Civil Service rules, and the other that he came to "get in on the ground floor," in the way of serving patronage from the Capitol Commission, which organized here to-day, and of which Mr. Aldridge is a member. At all events, Mr. Hackett was with Mr. Aldridge early in the day.

All the Civil Service Board—Willard A. Cobb, Willard McKinley, and Silas W. Burt—were present at to-day's meeting, and some of them had a conference with Gov. Morton before the session began. Mr. Aldridge was called before the board and was with it, behind closed doors, for a considerable time. Then the board took a recess, and with Commissioner Aldridge, went to Gov. Morton's room, where there was another secret conference for half an hour or more.

When Mr. Aldridge was first confronted with the list to-day, he pleaded ignorance of the law. He said he had not supposed that the appointments he had made should have come from the competitive list. He made no claim to-day that the appointments were not illegal, but said that as he understood it, only the clerks in his office here were to be taken from this list. It was said by the Civil Service Commissioners that the question of putting officers of the class of Mr. Aldridge's fifty-odd appointments into the competitive list had been done only after consultation with him April 15, and a copy of the rule had been sent to his office April 16. This rule specially designated what positions in his department should be exempt from the competitive service, and contained, in addition, this omnibus section to cover those not specified:

Schedule B shall include all positions not existing, or hereafter created, of whatever designation, which are not exempted by law or specifically designated in Schedules A, C, or D, or classed as laborers.

It was further shown that during the time Mr. Aldridge has been making these appointments there was an eligible list of over eighty who had qualified for these positions.

The Commissioners were disposed to accept Mr. Aldridge's plea of ignorance in good faith. Still, the fact remained that the appointments had been illegally made, and the Controller was not authorized to pay their salaries. These facts were reported to the Governor. He made no public declaration of the course he intended to pursue. The Commissioners say there is no question that the law has been violated, and in some quarters there is talk of pushing the case in the courts to bring Superintendent of Public Works to answer the charge of having neglected to perform the duties prescribed.

Strong political pressure will be brought to bear to prevent a scandal of this sort being put upon the administration. Meantime the Commissioners say, "The case is still hanging in the air." They will further consider how to straighten out the mess to-morrow.

Knights of Pythias Encampment.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 4.—Brig. Gen. Charles A. Lutton is arranging for a State encampment of Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, to be held at Catskill July 24. Cash prizes will be offered for competitive drills as follows: First prize, $350; second, $200; third, $100, and fourth, $75. To the division coming the longest distance $75 will be awarded. The cavalry prizes are $75 and $25.

Pardon Asked for Albert H. Smith.

ALBANY, June 4.—"Deacon" S. V. White of New-York called upon Gov. Morton to-day and asked that he exercise Executive clemency so that Albert H. Smith of Brooklyn might be released from Sing Sing Prison during the coming Summer or Fall. Smith was sentenced to Sing Sing in 1880 for a term of seventeen years for raising the number of shares called for by stock certificates.

A NEW REPUBLICAN STATE CLUB

Articles of Incorporation Filed of an Organization that Is Said to be Against Mr. Platt.

ALBANY, June 4.—The State Club, which has been widely advertised as a collection of Republicans who are hostile to ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, has now a corporate existence. Its formation has been the work to which John E. Milholland has devoted his energies for some weeks or months, during which he has made trips all over the State, and the list of names on its membership roll includes some of the bitterest foes which Mr. Platt has, from New-York City to Buffalo.

It is safe to say that Mr. Milholland's feeling toward Mr. Platt would dictate that an organization in which he was interested should be anti-Platt to a considerable extent. Moreover, it is the testimony of some Republicans that Mr. Platt has been trying to throw a chill over the organization by advising his friends to keep out of it. It may be well that Cornelius N. Bliss heads the membership roll if it is to be classed as "an uprising against Platt."

There are some members, however, who are not openly, at least, anti-Platt men. Conspicuous among these are Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Danforth E. Ainsworth, Attorney General Theodore Hancock, and John W. Vrooman. It will be noticed that none of the late "big four" appears as a member. The club is said here to contain enough anti-Platt men to entitle it to recognition as an anti-Platt organization, while there are enough men in it so unalterably bound to Mr. Platt and his machine as to give the Tioga man ample opportunity for knowing precisely its inside workings. The articles of incorporation, of course, reveal nothing of any factional differences in the party.

The Republican State Club of the State of New-York was incorporated to-day to promote permanent good government in the State of New-York by maintaining and perpetuating the fundamental principles of the Republican Party, and to diffuse among the masses of the Republican voters of the State a proper sense of individual responsibility for the party's organized action. The principal offices will be in New-York City. The Trustees are John E. Milholland, Cornelius N. Bliss, M. C. D. Borden, William Brookfield, Daniel Butterfield, Assemblyman William Cary Sanger of Oneida, S. V. R. Cruger, Joel B. Erhardt, J. Sloat Fassett, Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Edward Mitchell, James J. Belden, State Controller James A. Roberts, Elihu Root, Charles H. Russell, Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego, Mayor Oren E. Wilson of Albany, Samuel Thomas, Paul D. Cravath, and Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton.

The papers were filed with the Secretary of State late this afternoon by John E. Milholland.

It is quite significant that among the incorporators of the club can be found about all the prominent Republicans of the State who, for the past few months, have been fighting Mr. Platt's supremacy in the party. Besides the Trustees, the following have signed the certificate of incorporation as incorporators of the club: Ansley B. Moore, Louis L. Seaman, John F. Montignani, William T. Rudd, Howard Payson Wilds, Charles H. T. Collis, Columbus O. Johnson, Bernard Biglin, Theodore F. Ruhle, R. C. Shannon, E. H. Butler, William C. Warren, Henry W. Box, R. C. Piercy, Attorney General Hancock, T. St. John Gaffney, O. H. La Grange, Dock Commissioner E. C. O'Brien, John C. Graham, George L. Matthews, Edwin Einstein, Edgar B. Jewett, T. T. Ramsdell, Nathaniel W. Elton, John L. Williams, John R. Hazel, Daniel J. Kennefick, Frank B. Garrett, D. H. McCarthy, J. J. Belden; H. N. Burhans, George R. Malby, Frank D. Pavey, Henry W. Cannon, George J. Seabury, John W. Vrooman, John Simpson, William F. Dailey, Frank Baker, William N. Whitney, Senator Joseph Mullin, Alfred R. Conkling, Roswell E. Moss, George E. Murray, Andrew B. Rogers, Jr., Lemuel E. Quigg, Frederick G. Gebney, John R. Van Wormer, Samuel Conover, Robert N. Galloway, Russell Sage, James G. McMurray, ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, William H. Huber, John N. Drake, George E. Weed, William R. Compton, C. A. Pulford, Charles H. Griddel, Frank Armitage, C. S. Cole, C. F. Houghton, John W. Dwight, W. L. Hoskins, Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, James A. Baker, Walter H. Howes, William H. Hotchkiss, Ossian Bedell, George Bingham, Henry Altman, W. H. Walker, Dennis E. Ryan, J. E. Wells, Henry J. Cookinham, James B. Paddon, Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; John G. Davies, Deputy State Attorney General; Welton C. Percy, Chester H. Southworth, Joseph Murray, Senator Frank Higgins, Senator Persons, Senator Stapleton, Henry L. Einstein, William Leary, F. A. Robbins, Edwin H. Risley, John C. Hogeboom, Thomas H. Hubbard, Francis H. Wilson, Horace Russell, James M. Varnum, D. G. Rollins, Joseph Pool, I. H. Bromley, F. W. Seybel, Horace Porter, John A. Sleicher, Hugh G. Nevins, W. M. Ivins, John B. Dutcher, Seymour Dexter, J. H. Harris, Louis G. Rathbun, Edward L. Adams, F. K. Hayt, Benjamin W. Wellington, Wilson Vance, and C. A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn.

NEW SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT MADRID

H. Clay Armstrong of Alabama Succeeds Stephen Bonsal.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President has appointed H. Clay Armstrong of Alabama to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid, vice Stephen Bonsal of Baltimore, Md., resigned.

The President also transferred Mr. Bonsal to the post of Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio.

Mr. Armstrong is at present in the Consular Service, serving as Consul at Grenoble, France, an office with no regular salary attached, but at which the fees amount to about $1,000 a year. He owes his transfer to Madrid principally to the influence of Gov. Oates of Alabama.

The United States Government was embarrassed in some degree during the Allianca affair on account of the absence of a Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Mr. Bonsal, the Second Secretary there, whom Mr. Armstrong succeeds, came home last Fall on sixty days' leave of absence, but at the expiration of that period decided not to return.

Baby Found in Central Park.

A Park policeman found a richly-dressed baby yesterday afternoon on Peacock Lawn, near the Ramble, in Central Park. It was a three weeks' old male child, and was clad in a white dress, woolen shawl, and lace cap. On a corner of the shawl the initials C. H. M. were worked in silk.

The policeman took the babe to the Arsenal, where a record of the case was made. No one called to claim the child, so the policeman was sent down to Police Headquarters with it. A young woman volunteered to carry the babe for the policeman on the way down and her offer was accepted. Matron Travers has the little waif in her charge.

The Ericsson Again in the Water.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 4.—The torpedo boat Ericsson, which broke down several times last Fall while attempting to demonstrate her speed, came off the marine railway this morning at high tide, and lay alongside the wharf. Lieut. Usher, United States Navy, who will command the Ericsson when she goes in commission, has been here while the vessel has been undergoing repairs. Below the water line she is now painted green, instead of black, and her hull is white. As soon as the work necessary to be done is completed, a day will be fixed for her trial trip.

Fear Gen. Rollins Has Been Murdered.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 4.—Gen. H. G. Rollins, ex-Surveyor of the State, is believed to have been murdered in Lower California while prospecting. He has been missing for some time. His wife is in Hyde Park, Mass., and has heard nothing from him. The Grand Army and Loyal Legion are making search for him. Gen. Rollins served in the Union Army, and was Lieutenant on Sherman's staff, Department of the Gulf.

SENATOR GRAY SUMMONED

It Is Rumored that He Can Have the State Portfolio.

HE CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT

The Political Wiseacres, However, Cling to the Idea that Attorney General Olney Will Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is still believed here that Mr. Olney will be the next Secretary of State. One who stands close to the President said to the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that he believed Mr. Olney would be Mr. Gresham's successor. There is no truth in the rumor printed to-day that the appointment has already been made.

Senator Gray called at the White House this afternoon and had a long talk with the President. Although it is said in official circles that Mr. Gray came from Delaware solely in the interest of a constituent who desires appointment to a foreign consulate, the story to-night is that the President would like to bestow the portfolio of State upon Mr. Gray, if he could be satisfied that the interests of the Democratic Party in the Senate would not be injured by his departure from that body, and that he asked him to come to Washington to discuss the question. Mr. Gray's views are not known, but it is assumed that he would prefer to retain his present position. The report relative to Mr. Gray includes the statement that the President has decided to name Mr. Olney in case Mr. Gray is found to be unavailable.

While Mr. Cleveland has found it necessary to talk about the vacancy with some of his associates, he has declared that it would be entirely out of place to take action upon it so soon after the death of Mr. Gresham. Many telegrams and letters have been received by him since his return from Chicago recommending public men for the position, but he has paid no attention to these. Under the law he has plenty of time in which to fill the vacancy, and out of respect to the memory of Mr. Gresham he is disposed to proceed slowly. There is little doubt that the official announcement of the appointment of a Secretary of State will be made before Mr. Cleveland leaves for Gray Gables, and possibly it will be made this week. There is much work to be done in the State Department, and an almost certain prospect of complications in South America. It is, therefore, necessary that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gresham should be filled soon. The President appreciates this fact.

As already stated in these dispatches, Mr. Olney is in direct accord with the foreign policy of the Administration, and has been consulted on all the important questions which have come before the State Department in the last two years. Mr. Cleveland has great respect for his judgment and legal ability. The scraps of information which have proceeded from the White House since last Friday have been pieced together, with the result that nine out of ten public men believe that Mr. Olney will take charge of the State Department.

There is no information to be had at this time as to the next Attorney General in case Mr. Olney should be promoted, although a Cabinet officer told the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that he believed somebody in civil life would be selected. But little importance attaches here to the statement already published that Postmaster General Wilson will become Attorney General in case Mr. Olney goes to the Department of State. Although he studied law, Mr. Wilson has not practiced, and it is believed that he would naturally hesitate to take up the duties pertaining to the head of the Department of Justice, even if the President should deem him to be the right man for the place.

A CHICAGO CABINET REPORT.

It Is Said ex-Judge Moran of that City Will Succeed Mr. Olney.

CHICAGO, June 4.—It is reported here that the post of Attorney General of the United States has been tendered to Thomas Moran, ex-Judge of the Appellate Court and head of the law firm of Moran, Krause & Mayer, and that he has agreed to take the place.

The portfolio of State, it is said, is to be given to the present Attorney General, Mr. Olney.

One of Judge Moran's law partners said this evening that the offer of the Attorney General's portfolio had been made to the head of the firm. This offer had come, not from President Cleveland himself, but from a gentleman in Washington representing the President in this, as he had done in other similar matters. It was said, further, that at a conference between Judge Moran and the other members of his law firm yesterday, the probability of Mr. Moran's acceptance of the Cabinet position was discussed.

The conclusion reached was that if Judge Moran should consent to join the Cabinet circle his law interest in Chicago should not suffer to the extent of a severance of his present connection with the firm of Moran, Krause & Mayer.

When seen this evening, Judge Moran said:

"Until there is a vacancy in the office of Attorney General it would not be proper for me to discuss how such a vacancy might be filled."

TROLLEY CAR JUMPS THE TRACK

Ten Passengers More or Less Severely Injured, None Fatally.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—A trolley car on the Millvale, Sharpsburg and Aetna Electric Railway, which was running at high speed, jumped the track at Pine Creek Station at 1:30 o'clock to-day and rolled down a twenty-foot embankment to the tracks of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. The car was smashed and all of the ten occupants were more or less severely injured.

Councilman William Goesler of Aetna had several ribs broken and numerous cuts and bruises. Mrs. Federline, an aged lady, was badly cut about the head, face, and shoulders. An unknown man was terribly cut and bruised. The other passengers received numerous but less severe injuries. None of the passengers was fatally hurt. The motorman and conductor escaped by jumping. The cause of the car leaving the track has not been explained.

Pushing Assemblyman Vacheron's Case.

ALBANY, June 4.—District Attorney Burlingame to-day notified John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Judge Hugh Reilly of Albany, as counsel for Assemblyman Vacheron (Rep.) of Queens County, that he would on Monday next, in the Court of Sessions, move the trial of Assemblyman Vacheron on his indictment for bribery in connection with the defeat of the Hudson River Ice-Cutting bill.

Mr. Burlingame said to-day that he proposed to move in this case without regard to party affiliations, and that he hoped a day would be set some time this month for a trial.

Ex-Postmaster General Bissell Ill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—Ex-Postmaster General Bissell passed through this city this morning for Asheville, N. C., where he goes for his health. He was unable to leave his private car while here.

THE ALLIANCA INCIDENT CLOSED

Spain Makes Reparation in the Terms Exacted for the Fault of the Conde Venadito's Commander.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The reply of Spain to the late Secretary Gresham's cabled demand of March 15 in the Allianca affair reached the State Department several days ago, having been delivered to Minister Taylor at Madrid, May 16, as announced in The United Press cablegram of that date.

The Department of State has declined to make public the contents of the communication, which is long and exhaustive, but authorizes the announcement that Spain, after full investigation, disavows the act of the commander of the Conde Venadito in firing on the Allianca off Cape Maysi, Cuba, March 8; expresses regret at the occurrence, and assures this Government that measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the matter.

Secretary Gresham's demand, through Minister Taylor, declared that this Government would expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act, due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and positive orders to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with American vessels passing through the Windward Passage.

As Spain has complied specifically with these demands, the incident is considered closed.

FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN LINEMEN

Street Railway Employes Do Each Other Great Injury with Climbers—Striking Coal Miners Raid an Ohio Mine.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—Employes of the Second Avenue and Homestead and Highland Electric Railways engaged in a riot at Eighth Avenue and the borough line, Homestead, this afternoon.

Both roads have trolley wires strung from the same poles, their tracks being close together on the same roadbed. The dispute arose over the construction of the trolley wire connections. Foreman Bowman of the Second Avenue Line attempted to scale a ladder to cut the wires of the Homestead and Highland company. The ladder was pulled from under him, and he fell to the ground and was badly hurt about the head and shoulders.

This caused a general fight between the men on both sides, in which a number were severely injured. There were from twenty-five to thirty men in each gang, several of whom had climbers on their feet, and the most severe injuries came from successful efforts to spike each other. Some received horrible gashes in their legs and bodies.

The entire police force of Homestead was summoned, and restored order.

WHEELING, West Va., June 4.—Early this morning a mob of from 300 to 500 striking miners from Dillonvale and Long Run, headed by a brass band, descended on the Gaylord Coal Works, two miles above here, on the Ohio side of the river, and after chasing all men outside away, entered the mine and dragged out a number of workmen. These were terribly beaten and maltreated. An unknown Pole will probably die, and the injuries of half a dozen others are serious.

MILKMAN BLACKHAM ARRESTED

He Is Charged with Manslaughter in Causing the Death of a Typhoid Fever Victim at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 4.—Henry J. Blackham, the much-berated milkman, who has been charged with responsibility for the recent typhoid fever epidemic, was arrested to-night.

A great deal of feeling has been expressed against Blackham since the local and State Boards of Health announced that they had traced the origin of the epidemic to his dairy, where his milk cans had been washed in water drawn from an infected well.

The pulpit took the matter up, and one minister suggested that Blackham should be tarred and feathered and then ridden out of town on a rail.

The warrant served on Blackham to-day charges him with manslaughter in having caused the death of John F. King, a victim of the fever epidemic.

The complaint sets up that Blackham recklessly used water from a well containing the germs of typhoid fever to wash his cans, and that he sold milk in which poisonous substances were contained in solution.

STEELWORKERS' WAGES ARE ADVANCED

The Scale of Two Years Ago Restored by the Pennsylvania Works.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 4.—Notice of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages at the Pennsylvania Steel Works was given this afternoon.

This means a restoration of the wages paid in 1893 and affects nearly 4,000 employes. The great plant is crowded with orders.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., June 4.—The Hamilton Woolen Company has advanced wages 10 per cent., or to the 1893 standard.

Gift to Pennsylvania University.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Charles C. Harrison to-day made a donation of $500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania, in honor of his father, the late George Leib Harrison, LL. D. This gift was presented at the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the university. Mr. Harrison, who for the past year has been acting Provost, since the retirement of Dr. William Pepper, was elected Provost. In a letter to the Trustees of the university, Mr. Harrison stipulates that the fund shall be known as "The George L. Harrison Foundation for the Encouragemtnt of Liberal Studies and the Advancement of Knowledge."

British Embassy Going to Newport.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The personnel of the British Embassy will be transferred to Newport, R. I., this week. Lord Gough will spend the Summer at Beverly Farms, Mass., visiting Newport weekly. Mr. Bax-Ironsides will have charge of the Embassy until the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote in the Autumn. Mr. Spring-Rice will remain at Newport until July 3, when he will leave for his new post at Berlin. The Earl of Westmeath, Mr. O'Beirne, and Mr. Ford, the other attachés of the Embassy, will remain at Newport during the Summer.

Wants the Inspector Removed.

Collector Kilbreth recommended yesterday the removal from office of Inspector E. M. Parker. The charge against him was that on May 25 he ordered Assistant Steward John Pritchard of the Campania to give him breakfast on the ship. When Pritchard said to him that the breakfast for the customs officers, which the ship had usually furnished, was not ready, Parker became abusive, it was said. Parker has been fifteen months in the Customs Service.

Stops His Antics to Save a Man.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 4.—Harry Strike, second mate on the bark Tyndale, now lying at Weehawken, was saved from drowning Monday afternoon by a Newfoundland dog that was swimming in the water at the Fourteenth Street dock, Hoboken. Strike, while watching the animal's antics, suddenly fell overboard. He was seized by the Newfoundland and towed ashore, where he was taken care of by friends.

A Rattlesnake at a Ball Game.

ECKERTY, Ind., June 4.—Benjamin Nolan, a country merchant, while attending a baseball game here was fatally bitten by a rattlesnake. The reptile bit him several times, and then fastened its fangs so securely in his flesh that it was killed before it was removed. The snake measured over three feet, and had eight rattles and a button.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD WINS

Aldermen Grant to It the Franchise for the King's Bridge Road.

THE MAYOR MAY INTERPOSE A VETO

A Splendid Fight Made for the Traction Company—A $250,000 Condition Rejected—The Vote, 20 to 11.

By a vote of 20 to 11 the Aldermen yesterday adopted the majority report of the Railroad Committee of the Board granting the application of the Third Avenue Railroad company for the franchise of the great King's Bridge Road extension as against the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

All the arguments and all the logic of the controversy were with the Traction Company. A splendid fight was made in behalf of it by some of the best men in the Board. Popular sentiment and the declared desire of the residents of the locality through which this new railroad is to be operated, and the interests of all the people of the city favored the Traction Company's application.

Under the Traction Company's plans the dense masses of population on the east side would have two roads by which they could reach Fort George and the big breathing spots of the great northwestern part of the city—the Third Avenue Company's lines and the Lexington Avenue road, with its cross-town connections.

But such things did not count with the Board. All the eloquence that was poured out from 3.30 until 6.30 o'clock in the Council chamber yesterday was wasted on the Board. The vote might just as well have been taken at the beginning of the discussion as at the end of it.

It may take some time to discover what unusual force was at work to bring about yesterday's result. When such odd things take place in the City Hall there are always ugly rumors. There may be no reason for this. Pure philanthropy might have guided the votes of the members. Vulgar "boodle" might have been as far from their thoughts as the moon is from the earth. But there were whispers about the corridors of the City Hall yesterday. The whispers not so loud as the jingle of golden eagles in a man's pocket

over road obtained it should pay $250,000 to the city, in addition to the regular percentages. He said that Mr. Lauterbach, on behalf of the Third Avenue Company, had offered to pay the city that sum at the hearing on Monday. The Traction Company had submitted a written offer of $100,000 to the city. He believed that the city should get all it possibly could out of the franchise.

Alderman Goodman, the spokesman on the floor for the Third Avenue Company, made a long speech, in which he sought to prove that these offers were in the nature of bribes. No one paid much attention to this sort of talk, not deeming it worthy of consideration.

Alderman Olcott questioned whether the board had the right to stipulate that whichever company got the franchise should pay $250,000. He said that the law provided a place for such offers to me made, and that place was the Controller's office, when the franchise is put up at public auction. He said that he believed that both companies were "bluffing" when they made the offers at the hearing on Monday.

When the motion was put to insert the two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand condition, it was lost by a vote of 22 to 8, Alderman Ware being excused from voting.

Alderman Hall Wants a Search Light.

Alderman Hall then moved to substitute the minority report (in favor of the Traction Company) for the majority report, (in favor of the Third Avenue Company,) and all the discussion that had while this motion was before the house.

Alderman Hall read his speech. He said:

It is proper that a search light be thrown upon the work of the Railroad Committee in order that this board and the public may understand what the conduct of their officials has been in this matter. Aldermen Parker and Brown, who, at the recent meeting, were so anxious to have this franchise granted to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, before any member of the board knew what was contained in the dozen pages of their typewritten report, did not display such frantic haste in the committee meetings.

Not a whisper was heard about making any report until about three weeks ago, although the Third Avenue petition was offered over four months before. Notwithstanding this, I am charged with delay, when I made the modest request that the majority report be laid over for one week and printed, so that this board and the public at large might see what it contains.

When the public hearings on these rival applications were closed, I presumed that their merits would be considered and debated in committee, and then a deliberate report prepared; but no such thing took place.

At the very first meeting at which this matter was taken up Alderman Parker appeared with a report prepared by the attorney of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and said it was in proper legal form, and that he had held a conversation with Mr. Crimmins, who was the leading spirit in the Traction Company, and that Mr. Crimmins told him, or gave him the impression, that he did not care whether the Traction Company received the franchise, and that the board might better give the franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company than do nothing about it.

After making these statements, to the astonishment of at least Alderman Goodman and myself, and after there had been scarcely ten minutes' discussion of this most important matter that has as yet been before this board, he moved the adoption of the report.

Alderman Brown then most blandly and suavely said that he had always been most friendly to the Traction Company heretofore, and that all his associations were with that corporation, but now he was converted by Alderman Parker's statements, and would therefore vote for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. This he has continued to do, turning his back on those he called his old friends, and clinging fondly to his new love, although it subsequently appeared that every contract and agreement made by Chairman Parker to this committee was either made under a misapprehension or was a deliberate misrepresentation.

Mr. Parker Shakes His Finger.

Alderman Hall sits near Alderman Parker at the board meetings. When he sat down yesterday, after making his speech, Mr. Parker shook his finger at him and said some warm words in an undertone. Alderman Hall soon turned his back to Alderman Parker.

When Alderman Hall was referring to Alderman Brown the latter said, in a sneering tone:

"Bah!"

In discussing the merits of the two applications, Mr. Hall said that the people of the east side would have two roads to use if the Traction Company got the franchise, instead of only one, as at present, in the case of Third Avenue's success. He pointed out the advantage of the transfer system of the Traction Company. The audience all favored the Traction Company, and applauded all the good points heartily.

Alderman Noonan, who lives in a downtown west-side district, urged that the Traction Company be given the franchise.

Alderman Woodward of the Twenty-eighth District made an excellent address, in which he pointed out that three-quarters of the road would be built in his district, and that the residents of the district were a unit for the Traction Company. Like the other speakers for the Traction Company, he referred to one of the opening phrases in the majority report, where it said that "the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company was marked and noteworthy, and seemed to call for affirmative action by your committee."

President Jeroloman called Vice President Windolph to the chair, and, taking the floor, made a powerful speech in behalf of the Traction Company. "The law prevents dogs and cattle from being packed in cars," he said, "the way people are packed into the Third Avenue cars. Every one is entitled to a seat when he pays his fare. All you get on the Third Avenue is a strap."

Mr. Jeroloman showed that with the transfer system the Traction Company people could go for one fare from any part of the city to any other part. He made a point that was warmly applauded when he pointed out that if a passenger wanted to go from up-town to South Ferry the Third Avenue line would leave him at the Astor House, while the lines of the Traction Company would carry him to the ferry.

Alderman Ware said: "I am fully aware that I am speaking on a forlorn hope." There was laughter at this.

"Oh, you cannot laugh me down," he said. "I am here to do my duty, and I will do it."

Then he went on to say that he believed that the city should operate the railroads itself, and that if he had his way he would not give the franchise to either road. But if it must be given to one, it certainly should be given to the Traction Company in the public's interest.

Mr. Goodman for the Third Avenue.

Alderman Goodman made a long speech for the Third Avenue Company, saying that it was in the interest of the people of the great east side. The main reliance of those who argued for the Third Avenue Company was the claim that if the Traction Company got the franchise in the first instance but refused to begin work the first instance from the board the Third Avenue would not bid for it when it was put up at auction by the Controller, on account of the difference of the streets in the two applications, but that if the Third Avenue Company got it the board in the first place the Traction Company would certainly bid, and thus there would be competition that would result in gain to the city.

The Third Avenue extension plan is from the junction at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by way of King's Bridge Road and Broadway, to the city line. The Traction Company's plan included a road up St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and thence to King's Bridge Road and to the city limits.

Alderman Olcott, in the course of his speech in favor of the Traction Company, admitted that the Third Avenue Company would not bid if the Traction Company got the franchise in the first instance, but he demolished whatever there was in this argument by showing that the city would not lose by the lack of competition at the auction for the franchise, but that, on the contrary, it would gain materially; for if the Traction Company builds the extension the value of property in the district will increase 50 per cent.

Mr. Olcott also demolished the argument that a grant to the Third Avenue Company would be in favor of the people of the east side by pointing out that the Lexington Avenue line of the Traction Company would furnish the people with access to the northern end of the city if the Traction Company got the franchise. The Council chamber fairly rang with applause when Mr. Olcott finished.

The Vote Taken.

After several other arguments were made pro and con, and Alderman Brown had made a little speech about the necessity of giving the Third Avenue Company the franchise, the vote was taken on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, and it was lost by a vote of 19 to 12.

Alderman Randall voted for the substitution, but on the next motion, which was for the adoption of the majority report, he voted for the Third Avenue Company, thus making the vote 20 to 11 in favor of the Third Avenue Company.

The matter now goes to the Mayor for his signature or veto. Some persons believe that he will veto it on the ground that it is not in the public interest. Its advocates profess to be strong enough to pass it over his veto.

Just after the adoption of the majority report Alderman Woodward offered a resolution referring that part of the Traction Company's application that concerned the extension through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Boulevard back to the Railroad Committee, so that it could be considered separately. It was a portion of the extension that was not in dispute. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The board also received an application yesterday from the Traction Company for permission to connect its Columbus Avenue and its Amsterdam Avenue lines through One Hundred and Ninth Street. Tracks for one block only are needed. There will be a public hearing on the application.

Know Hood's Cured

Because It Made Pure Blood

"I was all run down and could not sleep at night on account of the continuous and severe pains through my body. I had also stomach troubles and catarrh. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time I commenced to improve, and after using three bottles in all, my complaint entirely left me. I now have an appetite, sleep well, and am free from all stomach trouble. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me, and I cheerfully recommend its use by all women who are run down and need a building up medicine." MISS ALICE WRAY, West Bridgewater, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

A Large Number of Measures Relating to New-York City Become Law—Some of Them Important.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Governor to-day signed Mr. Ainsworth's bill which is designed to improve the tenement houses of New-York City. It provides, among other things, for the appointment by the Police Board of twenty-five additional men to the force, to act under the Board of Health. This board is to appoint at least thirty-five Sanitary Inspectors. The bill regulates in many details the construction of buildings designed as tenements, prohibits the renting as such of basements, unless under prescribed conditions, and aims to bring about better sanitary conditions in this class of structures.

The Governor also signed the Percy bill, which confers additional powers on the Street-Cleaning Commissioner of New-York City. It has this provision:

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall have power to frame regulations controlling the use of sidewalks and gutters by abutting owners or occupants for the deposit of sweepings, refuse, or garbage, and such regulations, when so framed, shall be published in like manner as city ordinances and shall be enforced by the Police Department of the City of New-York, in the same way and to the same extent as such ordinances.

The Governor signed Mr. Pavey's bill, which changes the term of office of the Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Court in New-York County, from three to two years. This act takes effect at once, so that the successors of Clerk Purroy and Register Levy will hold office but two years. The same bill fixes the terms of the District Attorney, Sheriff, Controller, and four Coroners, at two years. This applies to the officers who are to be chosen in 1897. The bill thus brings the election of all the county officers the same year, after 1897, and gives all an equal period of service.

Another bill which became a law was Mr. Reinhard's, which establishes a law library in New-York City for the Court of General Sessions. The Recorder, the City Judge, and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions are trustees of the library, and are to have sole charge of its management, and the purchase of books. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its discretion, may appropriate such money as it may deem requisite to procure furniture and books for the establishment of the institution.

The Governor also signed Mr. Lawson's bills, designed to give keepers of lodging houses the same rights in the detention of baggage of guests as are now enjoyed by hotel keepers. Exception is made in the case of "restaurant lodging houses."

Senator Guy's bill which amends the New-York speedway law was also signed. It makes it mandatory on the Park Department, within one month, to lay out, as an addition to those already laid out as a public driveway, all those plots, pieces, or parcels of land not heretofore acquired by the City of New-York, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded on the north by High Bridge Park, at the centre line of what was formerly known as One Hundred and Seventieth Street, on the east by the driveway, as now established, from the High Bridge Park, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street; southerly to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, along said northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street westerly to the line of the Croton aqueduct; thence northerly along said line of the Croton aqueduct to the High Bridge Park, to the centre line of what was formerly known as One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

The Governor signed Mr. Miller's bill which extends the public school teachers' retirement fund of New-York City. The City Board of Education is given general care and management of the fund, which is to be made up from the following sources:

All money, pay, or salary forfeited, deducted, or withheld from any teacher because of absence from work for any cause.

All moneys derived from donations, legacies, gifts, and bequests on account of this fund.

All such other methods of increment as may be duly and legally devised for the increase of said fund.

The Board of Education, by a two-thirds vote, on recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, stating that the teacher is mentally or physically incapacitated for duty, may retire any female teacher of the grammar and primary schools, including special teachers, who shall have taught during a period aggregating thirty years, and to retire any male teacher who shall have taught during a period aggregating thirty-five years. Any teacher who during his term of service in these schools enlisted in the Army or Navy of the United States during the civil war and was honorably discharged shall have the time so served included in his term of service in the public schools. Any teacher retired shall afterward be entitled to receive as an annuity one-half the annual salary he or she received at the date of retirement, not to exceed, however, in any case, the sum of $1,000 per annum.

Another bill which became a law authorizes the repavement of Ninth Avenue from Fourteenth to Sixty-fourth Streets. Another one prohibits the use of certain streets near Central Park for street railways. It provides that no surface, street, or other railroad shall be constructed in an easterly or westerly direction upon, over, or under any cross street west of Central Park and north of Fifty-ninth Street and south of One Hundred and Tenth Street, which has, opposite on Central Park West, a driveway entrance for carriages into the Park.

The Governor also signed Mr. Percy's bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. The bill is an important one, which puts into statute form the provisions made necessary by the changes in the Judiciary article of the new Constitution.

MISS HARRINGTON'S MURDERER UNCAUGHT

Ex-Senator Buck's Death Closes an Avenue of Information.

SAN FRANSISCO, June 4.—The death of ex-Senator Buck at his home in Oakland this morning closes one avenue, and perhaps the only one, through which the police hoped to find a possible motive for the Harrington murder. Miss Harrington's sister, Mrs. Josephine Jackson, the legatee under both wills, declares that the murder was the climax of some deep-laid plot, though she fails to explain what motive could have been at the bottom of such a conspiracy. She says her sister was a devout Catholic, and made enemies in the discussion of religious matters. She also says that Miss Harrington was deeply interested in the Durrant case, and expressed herself in a way that may have given offense to Durrant's friends.

Mrs. Jackson doubts the theory of the police that her sister was murdered by a man. She thinks it a strange circumstance that she could find no underclothing among her sister's effects, although she always had an abundance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—455 West Thirty-ninth Street; Philip Kreb's bakery; damage, $25.

9:10 A. M.—679 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—274 Mott Street; James Fitzgerald; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—57 Norfolk Street; Louis Zermler, tenement; no damage.

4:40 P. M.—352 East Fifty-fourth Street; Frank Kocher; tenement; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—37 Frankfort Street; Henry Byron; tenement; damage, $25.

9:30 P. M.—157 Eleventh Avenue; John McClave; factory; damage, $200.

Do You Feel Irritable?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

LATTER-DAY PILGRIMAGE

Presbyterians Pay a Visit of Commemoration to a Church.

OLD SCOTS ESTABLISHED IN 1685

Seven Hundred Persons Gather at the Tomb of the First Pastor, the Rev. John Boyd, on Free Hill.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 4.—Pilgrimages are not of everyday occurrence in this country. They are still less common when undertaken by the Presbyterian Church. Yet Presbyterians from four States, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-Jersey, assembled in this place to-day to the number of 700, for the purpose of assisting the Synod of New-Jersey in making a pilgrimage to where the first Presbyterian Church in New-Jersey was established, on Free Hill, near Wickatunk, five miles from here, in 1685.

This church was known as "Old Scots." Around it are buried many of the early Presbyterians, including the first pastor, the Rev. John Boyd. The oldest existing record of the Presbyterian Church in this country gives an account of his ordination at "Old Scots" in 1706. Later the pilgrims went to "Old Tennent" Church, which was built by "Old Scots" congregation in 1730, and is still standing.

The object of to-day's pilgrimage was more commemorative than anything else, but the outcome of the gathering was an effort to remove the headstone now standing on John Boyd's grave to a place where it will be preserved from the effacement caused by climatic conditions, and the erection in its place of a monument commemorative of "Old Scots" Church and the first Presbyterian minister ordained in this country.

The first Presbytery meeting on record in America was held in "Old Scots" Church, Friday, Dec. 27, 1706. At this meeting, Francis Makemie, the first apostle of Presbyterianism, acted as Moderator. The other ministers present were: Jedediah Andrews of Philadelphia and John Hampton of Maryland, and the business that brought them together was the examination of the Rev. John Boyd.

The minutes of that first meeting stand recorded as follows:

Mr. John Boyd performed the other parts of his tryals, viz., preached a popular sermon on John i., 12; defended his thesis, gave satisfaction as to his skill in the Languages, and answered to extemporary questions; all which were approved of and sustained.

Appointed his ordination to be on ye next Lord's day, ye 29th inst., which was accordingly performed in the publick meeting-house of this place, before a numerous assembly; and the next day he had ye certificat of his ordination.

In 1730 a large part of the congregation living in the vicinity of White Hill, as the present site of Old Tennent was then called, began the erection of a new structure, which was finished in 1732. Services were conducted in both churches for a time, but the old log church, known as "The Old Scots Meeting House," was finally abandoned, and a portion of it used in an enlargement, in 1753, of the Old Tennent Church.

To-day's pilgrimage originated with the New-Jersey Synod, and the following were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements: The Rev. Allen H. Brown, Chairman; the Rev. Henry C. Cameron, the Rev. David R. Frazer, the Rev. Charles Horr, the Rev. George Swain, the Rev. Frank R. Symmes, the Rev. R. Hamil Nassau, the Rev. John C. Clyde, the Rev. Hugh Steen of Jamesburg, the Rev. E. Whitaker, the Rev. H. G. Smith, Andrew Perrine, and R. Perrine Craig.

A special train from Philadelphia brought several hundred pilgrims, and the trains from New-York with Shrewsbury pilgrims. To the Boyd-Tennent pilgrimage, at it was locally known, came delegates from the Presbyteries of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and of this State; from the New-Jersey Synod of the Reformed Church, the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Historical Societies, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Freehold and the country round for a distance of fifty miles supplied pilgrims, some of them being lineal descendants of the Covenanters who found on the rugged hillside beyond Wickatunk freedom to worship God.

To this last place the pilgrims first went by train from here. Then they had a long and dusty walk of a mile and a half to the burying ground, there not being enough vehicles to carry all those who made the pilgrimage. One carriage, containing half a dozen persons, during several journeys was tipped over, and the people occupying it were thrown down a steep embankment. The grass was long, and all escaped injury except Dr. Laird of Freehold, ninety years of age, who was slightly bruised and cut.

At the burying ground it was found that a speakers' stand had been erected on the highest point on the slope, about fifty or sixty feet from the site of the old church and in proximity to Boyd's grave. The latter had been garlanded with flowers. Of the church, that the Covenanters erected there in 1685 no trace or sign remains. There is no memory of its size or appearance; nothing but a depression in the ground which marks the probable site. If this supposition is correct, the log church could not have been more than twenty feet square.

The speakers' stand was decorated with United States flags and bunting, and on either side floated a blue banner bearing the white St. Andrew's cross of Scotland. A strip of calico bearing the inscription, "1706—We Cherish His Memory—1895," was hung across the top of the platform. In front were the banners of the different historic branches of the Presbyterian Church—the Huguenots, the Covenanters, the Waldenses, the Taborites, the Puritans, and the Calvinistic Methodists. In a frame was a fac simile of the minutes of the meeting of the first Presbytery in America, in "Old Scots" Church, that at which John Boyd was ordained as pastor of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New-York, Moderator of the General Assembly, had been announced to preside, but he was unable to be present. His place was taken by the Rev. Samuel Studdeford of Trenton. Others who were present included the Rev. Dr. Birch of New-York, Stated Clerk of the New-York Presbytery; the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New-York, and Mrs. Duffield; Dr. James H. Wyckoff of Princeton, the Rev. John T. Ker of Elizabeth, the Rev. E. B. Cobb of Elizabeth, the Rev. Dr. Joseph McNulty of Elizabeth, the Rev. Maitland Alexander of Long Branch, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Dashiell of Lakewood, the Rev. F. R. Brace, Moderator of the New-Jersey Synod; the Rev. Dr. W. A. Brookes of Trenton, the Rev. B. L. Everett of Jamesborough, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mott of Flemington, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Tyack of Hightstown, the Rev. D. B. Hodge of Burlington, the Rev. C. H. Young of Matawan, the Rev. Frank Melville Ker of Hempstead, L. I.; the Rev. Dr. John C. Clyde of Bloomsburg, the Rev. Dr. Roland A. Sawyer of New-York, the Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia, the Rev. Henry Goodwin Smith of Freehold, the Rev. Dr. J. Henry Sharpe of Philadelphia, the Rev. Frank R. Symmes, pastor of Old Tremont Church; the Rev. Allen H. Brown, Col. James S. Yard of Freehold, James Steen of Jamesville, and the Rev. Dr. Cameron of Princeton.

In this old historic burying ground, religious services of a suitable character were held. These were followed by an address by the Rev. George Swain on "The Beginnings in Monmouth," in which he reviewed the history of the Scotch immigrants who founded the church which once stood in the graveyard. Dr. Swain also spoke of the early history of the congregation.

He was followed by the Rev. Frank Melville Ker, who talked about "Walter Ker and His Posterity." Walter Ker was one of the immigrants who came over in 1685. Two days before Pitlochie's expedition sailed, he was condemned to banishment through the influence of the curate of the parish of Dalserf, in Lanarkshire. Mr. Ker was one of the founders of the "Old Scots" Church, and for more than fifty years was one of its most active members. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the congregation removing to White Hill, four and a half miles away.

Half a mile to the east of Tennent Church stands the sandstone tombstone that marks Mr. Ker's grave, whereby it is learned that he "Deceased June 10, 1748, in 02 year of his age." The grave is overgrown with briers, is cumbered with trunks of fallen trees, and is generally in a dilapidated condition. The Rev. Mr. Ker told his auditors to-day that he had discovered records of 1,500 descendants of Walter Ker, and hoped to increase the number to 2,000.

"Not one of them," said Mr. Ker, "was ever sent to the penitentiary or to Congress."

The Rev. John S. MacIntosh read an interesting paper on "Makemie, Our First Father, and His Monument: Our First Presbytery and Its Fruits," and the Rev. Henry Goodwin Smith gave an interesting sketch of the life of the Rev. John Boyd.

A hymn and the benediction concluded the exercises at the burying ground. The pilgrims returned to Freehold for luncheon.

A brief visit was next made to the monument commemorative of the battle of Monmouth, after which a special train conveyed the visitors to Tennent. Here a procession was formed, headed by a brass band, and the march to Old Tennent Church undertaken.

Very quaint and old-fashioned is this ancient frame church. The old edifice stands on a hill, is about 50x75 feet in dimensions, and is surmounted by a steeple. On its walls are the scars of bullets fired in the Revolutionary War. Time has dealt gently with this historic church, and aside from a new coat of paint now and then, and an extremely modern pipe organ, that seems out of place in such an ancient structure, conservatism has preserved its appearance, as it was on that day in 1753, after the church had been enlarged, when the door fastenings stamped with the initials and date, "B. V. C., 1753," which are still visible, were finally put in place.

It was April 18, 1731, that the first service was held in the church, and they have been continued without interruption for 164 years. The pulpit is so high that the preacher is almost on a level with the gallery. It is surmounted by a curious wooden canopy. Beside the pulpit is the form on which the Indian converts sat in the days of Matthew Brainerd. Here also is the communion table, from which these same Indians and the early Presbyterians partook of the Lord's Supper. The church is filled with high-backed wooden pews of the most uncomfortable variety ever made.

There was no fear of the congregation falling asleep. These are the same old pews which seated the first worshipper, who saw little Margaret Ker, old Walter's daughter, baptized in the new meeting-house the day it was opened, 164 years ago. John Tennent was then pastor. William Tennent, who was pastor from 1723 to 1777, is the famous minister of the church, and from him it takes its name. He lies buried under the centre aisle.

The church this afternoon held the largest congregation in its history. Hundreds of vehicles of all descriptions were tied up in the churchyard. The Rev. Frederic R. Brace of Blackwood presided. The principal address, that on "The Pioneer Guard of New-Jersey Presbyterianism," was made by the Rev. Howard Duffield of New-York. Other addresses made were: "The Presbyterian Historical Society," by the Rev. J. Henry Sharpe, D.D., of Philadelphia, who made a plea for the removal of the Boyd tombstone to the museum of the society, where it could be preserved; "The Battle of Monmouth," by Major James S. Yard of Freehold, and "Prominent Scotch, Irish, and Huguenot Settlers of Monmouth County," by James Steen of Eatontown.

The Rev. Frank R. Symmes exhibited relics of historical Presbyterianism, including the original conch shell used by Matthew Brainerd to call the Indians to worship, and the deed of the Old Scots Church grounds.

FIVE BOATS IN COLLISIONS

Ward Liner Saratoga Strikes Ferryboat West Brooklyn—The Farragut Twice Aggressive.

Harbor and river craft fared badly yesterday. The Ward Line steamship Saratoga, on her way to sea, cut a twelve-foot gash in the ferryboat West Brooklyn, and up in the East River the Farragut, of the Fulton Ferry line, having a little Donnybrook of her own, left nothing above the water-line of the tugboat Amos D. Carver, and inflicted a vicious blow on the pilotboat Negus.

No lives were lost, and, besides the wetting which the crew of the Carver got when that craft reeled almost keeel upward from the blow which the Farragut delivered, no one was physically the worse for the trio of mishaps.

The collision between the Saratoga and the West Brooklyn was the most spectacular accident of the three. The Saratoga is one of the mail steamships of the New-York and Cuba Line. She swung clear of her East River pier about 1 P. M., and stood down the stream, bound for Havana. The West Brooklyn meanwhile was making her 1 o'clock trip from Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, to her South Ferry slip. The two attempted to round Governors Island at the same time.

The Ward liner was skirting the shores pretty closely when the ferryboat suddenly emerged from behind Castle William. The space between the island and the ferryboat was almost too narrow to pass between, and the Ward liner attempted to sheer off, so as to pass the West Brooklyn on the port hand. Simultaneously, it seems, the pilot of the ferryboat shifted his helm, so as to pass the Saratoga on the starboard hand.

A collision followed. When the contact was seen to be inevitable, the engines of both vessels were stopped, and would have been set astern had time allowed. But time did not. The two crafts swerved quickly toward each other, and met with a shock which threw many of the Saratoga's people from their feet, and caused a panic among the one-hundred-odd passengers of the West Brooklyn. The sharp stem of the steamship cut through the heavy timbers of the forward overhang deck to a distance of twelve feet. Fortunately for all concerned, the ship's impetus was checked before the underwater section of the hull was reached.

The ferryboat careened from the force of the impact, and having been struck well forward, was pivoted half way through a circle by the blow. Passengers rushed frantically for life preservers, women screamed hysterically, and helplessly, and the wildest confusion prevailed for a time.

It is a well-known rule with seamen that when you have struck what might prove to be a fatal blow, to keep the engines going in order that the colliding prow be kept jammed in the wound to prevent an inrush of water, which might engulf a craft outright were the colliding vessel backed clear. The Ward Line people understood that rule, and the engines of the Saratoga were set slowly ahead immediately after the collision. At the same time her lifeboats were swung clear of their davits, ready for lowering.

A swift inspection made from the bow of the steamship, a few hurried questions and answers, which told that the ferryboat was in no danger of sinking, and then the Saratoga's engines were reversed. As she backed clear, a gaping wound ten feet in depth and about twelve feet in width was disclosed. The damage was all above the water line, but another foot of progress would have reduced the West Brooklyn to a sinking condition.

The ferryboat made her way into her South Ferry slip, where she landed her startled passengers nearly a half hour late, but none the worse for the experience. She subsequently made her way to Thirty-ninth Street, where she was laid up for repairs.

The Saratoga emerged uninjured from the experience, and continued on her course.

In the East River collisions three vessels were involved. The first was between the ferryboat Farragut of the Fulton line and the tug Carver. The accident occured about 9:20 A. M. The ferryboat was on her way to Brooklyn, and the tug was journeying from Riker's Island.

The two met with a jolt and a crash. As is usual in such cases the weaker vessel suffered. All on board the tug were precipitated into the water. These were Capt. Patrick Meehan, Engineer Nathaniel C. Harmon, Fireman Henry Meyers, Cook Peter Gamps, and Deck Hand William Buze. Solomon Thomas, who owns the tug, was also on board.

The Farragut laid by after the accident. A number of other steam craft hurried to the assistance of the imperiled crew. Capt. Meehan was rescued by the tug Ben, the cook and fireman got on board the tug J. Fred Lohman, and the tug Leader rescued the others.

The wrecked tug was towed to Pier 8, East River, where she now lies barely able to keep her decks afloat.

On her next trip the Farragut struck the Pilotboat Negus, crushing in the stern of that vessel. The Negus was in tow of the tug Lenox at the time.

Philadelphia, June 4.—Henry P. Schwartz, carpet manufacturer, committed suicide by shooting last night at his boarding-house. Schwartz was thirty-one years old, and was prosperous in business. He was a great sufferer from nervous trouble.

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THE WAGES RECORD.

Following is the full list—to which reference is made on the editorial page—of the companies and firms which have increased the wages of their employes since the latter part of March:

H. C. Frick & Co. and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania coke district, 15 per cent., 15,000 workmen; all the cotton factories in Fall River, Mass., more than 25,000 employes, 12½ per cent.; all the cotton factories in New-Bedford, Mass., about 25,000 employes, 5 per cent.; Quinebaug and Danielsonville Manufacturing Companies, mills at Danielsonville, Williamsville, and Wauregan, Conn., 4,000 employes; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woolen factories in New-Hampshire, 15 per cent.; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia, 15 per cent.; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 per cent.; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn., 5 per cent.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employes; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me., 10 per cent.; Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn., 5 per cent.; Belding Brothers & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn., 5 per cent.; Grosvenordale Cotton Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,200 employes, 10 per cent.; E. W. Chapin & Co., woolens, Chapinville, Mass., 10 per cent.; United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass., 10 per cent.; Lakeside Manufacturing Company, Leicester, Mass., 10 per cent.; United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, R. I.; B. S. Stevens, manufacturer of woolens at Quinebaug, Conn., 15 per cent., 200 employes; Slater Woolen Company, mills at Webster and East Webster, Mass., 1,500 employes; John Chase & Sons, cassimeres, Webster, Mass., 10 per cent., 300 employes; Vassalboro' (Me.) Woolen Mills, near Augusta, Me., 10 per cent.; Burke Holl Company, Rowley, Mass., 10 per cent.; Weybosset Mills, Olneyville, R. I.; Dyerville Manufacturing Company, Dyerville, R. I., 5 per cent.; Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, flannels, Bristol, N. H., 20 per cent.; Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me., 12½ per cent.; Cocheco Mills, cotton goods, Dover, N. H., 5 per cent.; Williamstown Manufacturing Company, Williamstown, Mass., 12 per cent.

North Pownal Manufacturing Company, North Pownal, Vt., 12 per cent.; Beaver and Eclipse Mills, North Adams, Mass., 12 per cent.; Westerly Woolen Company, Westerly, R. I., 10 per cent.; Merino Mills, Olneyville, R. I., 10 per cent.; Tyson Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md., 10 per cent.; Eddy Electric Company, Windsor, Conn., 10 per cent.; Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, N. H., 5 per cent., 600 employes; Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill, Fall River, Mass., 10 to 15 per cent.; S. K. Wilson Woolen Mill, Trenton, N. J., 10 per cent., 700 employes; Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me., 10 per cent., 1,200 employes; the three cotton factories in Suncook, N. H., 1,600 employes; A. L. Sayles & Sons' Union Woolen Mill, Pascoag, R. I., 5 per cent.; Norwalk Mills Company, woolens, Norwalk, Conn., 10 per cent.; Stott's Mill, cotton goods, Lowell, Mass., 5 per cent. now and 5 more in September; John N. Stearns & Co., silk manufacturers, Williamsport, Penn., 1 cent per yard, 400 employes; Paige Tube Company, Warren, Ohio, 10 per cent.; Minnesota Iron Company, operating all the iron ore mines on the Vermilion Range, 10 per cent.; Oil City, Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works, Oil City, Penn., 10 per cent., 1,000 men; Hamilton and Ludington Mines, Iron Mountain, Mich.; the Nichols Mill, Tarkiln, R. I.; Norristown Woolen Company, Norristown, Penn., 10 per cent., 400 men; Union Mills, Moosup, Conn.; National Tube Works and Rolling Mills, McKeesport, Penn., 10 per cent., 5,000 employes; Riverside Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va., 10 per cent., 2,200 employes; Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va., 10 per cent., 3,800 employes; Peabody Mills, Thorpsville, Mass., 10 per cent.; Tanners in Sheboygan, Wis., increase equal to one-half the reduction made in 1892; Carrie Furnaces, near Braddock, Penn., 10 per cent., 550 employes.

Coatmakers in Baltimore, increase of from 20 to 30 per cent., 4,000 workmen; iron furnaces at Sharon, Sharpsville, and West Middlesex, Penn., increase on May 9, 1,500 men; Spang, Chalfont & Co., iron manufacturers, Pittsburg, Penn., puddling rate increased to $4; garment workers in Philadelphia, 58 contractors, increase affecting 5,000 employes; Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Penn., 10 per cent., 125 men; Bickford and Washer Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 10 per cent.; Moorhead Brothers, iron, Pittsburg, Penn., advance of 40 cents per ton to puddlers; Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn., advance of 40 cents per ton to puddles; Denison & Co., knit goods, Stillwater, N. Y., 5 per cent.; Ashland Mills, Jewett City, Conn., 10 per cent.; Springvale Cotton Mills, Springvale, Me., 6¼ per cent.; foundries in Ohio, 10 per cent. for 500 molders; D. Cummings & Co., shoes, South Berwick, Me., 10 per cent.; Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio, 15 per cent.; iron furnaces near Newcastle, Penn., old wages restored, 500 men; Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn., puddlers' wages advanced to $4 per ton; Waltham Bleachery, Waltham, Mass., 10 per cent., 200 employes; Woodstock Woolen Mills, Norristown, Penn., 10 per cent. offered and rejected; Norwich Mills Company, woolens, Norwich, Conn., old wages restored, 200 employes; Cleveland Hematite Iron Mine, Mich., 10 per cent.; 10 iron furnace companies and firms in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, 10 per cent., several thousand men.

Carnegie Steel Company, 10 per cent., 15,000 men; Jones & Laughlin, Amerikan Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn., 10 per cent., 4,000 men; Salem Wire Nail Company and Findlay Wire Nail Company, Findlay, Ohio, 10 per cent., 6,000 men; Lindsay & McCutcheon's Nail Mill, Iron, Pittsburg, Penn., puddlers' wages increased 25 per cent.; Falls Rivet and Machine Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 10 per cent., 500 men; Bellaire Steel Works, Bellaire, Ohio, 15 per cent., 1,000 men; William Wood & Co., Philadelphia, 2 cents a yard to weavers; W. H

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COUNT DE SEGUR'S MEMOIRS

AN AIDE DE CAMP OF NAPOLEON. Memoirs of Gen. Count de Ségur of the French Academy, 1800-12. Revised by his grandson, Count Louis de Ségur. Translated by H. A. Patchett-Martin. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The de Ségurs, essentially "gens de l'épée," were distinguished as soldiers early in the last century. In addition to their prowess with the sword, they were diplomatists, and had a strong literary turn. The father of Count Philippe Paul de Ségur of these memoirs served under Rochambeau in our Revolutionary struggle, and was Ambassador to Russia in 1784. So, by heredity at least, the aide de camp of Napoleon followed the ways of his ancestors. Born in 1780, Philippe Paul lived a long life, dying in 1873. After his death, his "History, Memoirs, and Miscellanea" appeared, and the book is valuable as containing the Count's reminiscences of Napoleon. The latter are separately embodied in this volume, which is a most entertaining and interesting work.

The Count de Ségur describes his agony as a child during the Revolution, and how his father was always under the dread of arrest, and how members of his family were hounded by Fouquier-Tinville. It was only when Napoleon appeared on the scene that the Ségurs breathed more freely. In his boyish days the author of this memoir clung to the loyalty of the Vendeans, and, following in the lead of the noblesse, could see no distinction in the hero of Italy, whom the royalists called Monsieur Bonaparte. With the second Terror of the eighteenth Fructidor, de Ségur sought his fortune. At nineteen years of age, humiliated at remaining a burden on his family, who from a life of plenty were reduced to penury, the young man went to Paris. It happened then that Napoleon was at the Tuileries, and the revolution of 18th Brumaire was just beginning. Standing dejected near the railings of the Tuileries Garden, de Ségur saw passing a regiment of dragoons on their way to St. Cloud. "At this martial apparition the warlike blood which I had inherited from my forefathers coursed madly through my veins." At once the lad's vocation was [illegible]. He became a soldier.

De Ségur explains here that, although he was anxious to serve France, he held in horror the Revolution. Certain members of his family were vehement in expressing their disapprobation at his serving under the republic, and one of them roundly told him he had brought "dishonor" on the name of de Ségur. "This excess of severity set me in revolt. I accepted war. I gave back scorn for scorn. I shouted louder than my adversaries."

This act on the part of the young man was an amalgamation with the newer order of things. Napoleon, who had long hoped that there would be an alliance between the noblesse and himself, naturally welcomed the coming of one belonging to such a good family as were the de Ségurs. After serving a few months, Philippe Paul was made a sub-Lieutenant in a corps of volunteers known as Bonaparte's Legion. His old grandfather, the Maréchal, gave him 20 louis, and bade him serve "frankly and loyally."

At once the Lieutenant saw the beginning of service in Switzerland. It was just after the battle of Marengo, when the name of the young Corsican was on everybody's lips. It was at Hohenlinden that the Lieutenant was first in action. In Copenhagen he was first thrown in with Napoleon's most distinguished officer—Duroc. It so happened that Ségur had devoted a great deal of attention to Denmark, its military and naval conditions. Duroc asked the young officer some questions, and was pleased with the accuracy of the replies. At once Duroc acquainted the Consul in Paris of the young man's efficiency. When the mission to Denmark was ended, de Ségur returned to Paris and begged of Macdonald an introduction to Bonaparte. In the presence of the great man he found that the Consul was inclined to give him rather a diplomatic than a military career, and to this de Ségur objected. "Citizen Consul," said the Lieutenant, "if I show any promise, it is not for diplomacy, but for the military career." "Very well," said Bonaparte, "you will have to wait for war." De Ségur was afraid that his début had been an unfortunate one, when one day (May 24, 1802,) a request came that he should report at Malmaison, as the First Consul was anxious to see him. De Ségur was afraid he was to be ordered to San Domingo.

To his surprise, Bonaparte gave him a secret mission to Madrid, and his astonishment was increased when, calling on Talleyrand for further instructions, with his orders and passport, 10,000f. were handed him. De Ségur was promptand clever enough to throw dust in the eyes of Gen. St. Cyr. On his return he was made orderly officer to the First Consul. In this position the young officer had the opportunity of entering into "la vie intime" at Malmaison. In command of the Consul's bodyguard he became associated with those who had distinguished themselves in Egypt and Italy. "No epoch was more splendid for Paris." Napoleon gave the signal for an almost universal joy. At Malmaison there was a succession of festivities. There were private theatricals, arranged by such masters of the stage as Michaud, Molé, and Fleury. Sometimes the First Consul would dance, if only for a few minutes, and then return to his work.

M. de Ségur describes at length the conspiracies of George Cadoudal, and his opportunities of acquiring particular knowledge of all the plots directed toward Bonaparte must have been special, because the personal safety of the First Consul was immediately under de Ségur's care. The coronation of the Emperor and the preliminaries of the ceremony are fully told by the aide de camp. Here is an interesting detail: The imperial insignia had been intrusted to him, and among them was the sword of Charlemagne. Some of the officers began to amuse themselves with this sword, and, in a bout, one of them was slightly cut, and so congratulated himself upon having been scratched by the sword of so great a man, which shows that in France, then as now, "rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur." A remarkable deed by the Emperor is mentioned, when having given up the expedition to England, he called on Daru:

"And then and there, without any transition, without any apparent meditation, and in his brief, concise, and imperious tone, he dictated to him, without a moment's hesitation, the whole plan of the campaign of Ulm, as far as Vienna. The various fields of battle, the victories to be gained, even the very days we were to enter Munich and Vienna, all was foreseen and written down, as it really happened later, two months in advance, at this identical hour of Aug. 3, and from these headquarters on the coast!"

At Ulm, de Ségur was in immediate attendance on the Emperor. Some of the enemy's balls falling near the Emperor, he gave his aide de camp orders to "go to the front," and so began the battle of Ulm. "It was the Emperor in person who engaged it with his escort." He tells of the Emperor's anxiety to be in the midst of the fight, and how Lannes roughly seized Bonaparte's horse by the bridle and "forced him back into a less dangerous position." Just before this episode de Ségur had sought the Emperor and found him asleep, worn out by fatigue, and alongside of him was a snoring drummer boy. Somebody wanted to turn out the lad, but the Emperor would not permit it. "So the Emperor and the drummer boy slept side by side, surrounded by a circle of Generals and high dignitaries, who were standing while awaiting orders." Austerlitz, the most brilliant of the Napoleonic victories and won against heavy odds, de Ségur graphically describes.

On the aide de camp's return to Paris the Emperor said to him: "Take a holiday and get married. There is a time for everything, and there is no question of war just now;" and just six weeks after that de Ségur, as a married man, left his bride and went into the campaign against Prussia and Poland. Perhaps of the two great actions, Jena and Auerstadt, the latter was the greater victory, and showed the military genius of Davoust. With the capture of Berlin, de Ségur entered the capital of Prussia. Going to Potsdam, he saw the relics belonging to Frederick the Great, which had been religiously preserved, and which the conquerors respected. Examining Frederick the Great's spectacles, he found them such as could only have been used by a short-sighted person, and it called forth on the part of de Ségur this remark: "Thus, on the field of battle, where sight is of so great importance, Frederick the Great, afflicted with the same short sight as Alexander the Great and the great Gustavus Adolphus, had not been hindered in his victories by this defect any more than had these two great warriors. These examples prove that one must seek the sources of great actions in character alone."

Following the Emperor to Poland in 1807, de Ségur went to Warsaw. The Russians offered an obstinate resistance. At Okra the aide de camp lost his horse in action, and seems to have had a poor remount. At Nasielsk, with a regiment of mounted chasseurs and dragoons, in a charge, de Ségur was cut off, and offered desperate resistance, almost single handed. He was captured by the Cossacks. The Emperor seems to have been distressed at the loss of his efficient aide de camp, for in a bulletin he wrote that, "having fallen into an ambuscade, he [de Ségur] had, with his own hand killed two of the enemy before surrendering; that his release had been demanded." In addition to this the Emperor wrote a kind letter to M. de Ségur's father. De Ségur had to suffer much from his savage captors. In 1808, under the Emperor's orders, he was sent to Burgos.

The sacking of Spanish towns de Ségur does not deny. It was the most cruel of warfares, one of reprisals. At a little village not far from Sommo-Sierra, the Emperor, accompanied by his escort, a guard of Polish lancers, met with a stubborn resistance. The road was blocked by Spanish irregulars. Napoleon lost his temper and ordered the lancers to charge over an impossible ground. A small body of infantry might have easily dislodged the Spaniards, but the resistance seemed to have made the Emperor furious. The charge was sounded, and nearly the whole squadron was laid low. De Ségur, who was in the lead, was wounded in two places, and was given up to die. Larrey, the most celebrated of military surgeons of the day, attended to de Ségur, and after many months of suffering he was restored to health. For this action of éclat, de Ségur was made a Colonel, and then there came to him the greatest honor the Emperor could confer. The aide de camp was to carry to France the captured standards, to be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

LORD DE TABLEY'S POEMS

POEMS DRAMATIC AND LYRICAL. By Lord de Tabley. Second series. London: John Lane. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The first series of Lord de Tabley's poems has gone into a second edition, and this merited success has led the author and his publisher to put forward a second series. There is a gentle modesty of sensitive art in the title, which without attempt at engaging device announces poems and leaves them to stand thus naked at the portals of public approbation. The title of a book may or may not be a subject for critical comment, but it is worthy of remark that Mr. Lane had sufficient confidence in the merit that lay between the boards of this binding to offer the volume without a catching appellation. It is seldom that a publisher can be induced to treat poetry with this dignity, for there is a commercial tradition that an attractive title goes far toward selling a book. But it may be that those who have made a demand for a second edition of Lord de Tabley's first volume of poems will show equal favor to his second. The book surely deserves favor, for it is the production of a genuine poet. The connoisseur of verse will not need to go further than the first page of this book to be convinced that he hears the voice of a true singer. Perhaps there is here no deathless thought, no utterance of the deeper spirit of our time, no intense coloring of things visible; but there is a certain warm revelation of the inner man, accompanied by an influential style of speech, that says "An Invocation" was written by a poet:

"An invocation for my queenly one,
The ruler of my days and my desire;
A burning incense to my radiant sun,
A music mounting in a shaft of fire.

"An adoration and a sacrifice,
An aureole outrayed upon her brow,
As in a silver salt of Paradise:
A pearly necklace round a throat of snow—

"Turn not the splendor of thine eyes aside,
Though night and all her shadows are decreased;
Thy glance is as the morning's to divide
The pillared chambers of the glowing east."

A book that begins with such lyric music and such warm feeling invites the reader. Surely there is more to follow, and so, it proves, there is. Two more charming lyrics succeed the opening one, and then the reader comes to one of the most ambitious and successful poems that have sprung from this noble author's pen. It is entitled "Orpheus in Hades," and is the imaginary address of the bereaved singer to Proserpine in Hades. It seems as if the last word on this topic might have been written years ago, but Lord de Tabley has not hesitated to put a new plea upon the lips of Orpheus, and so inexhaustible is this primal story of man's love that it sings itself once again into the reader's heart. Lord de Tabley shows himself to be an accomplished master of classicism. His style in this poem is dignified and scholarly, yet it throbs with vitality, and there is passionate force in his utterance. We know of no contemporaneous poet whose blank verse can show a passage equaling in largeness and breadth of imagination, in dignity or melody, or in strength of speech, these lines:

"Ah, dear and unforgotten! on the wind
Her voice comes often, low and sweet it comes,
In such a sigh as draws the yearning soul
Out of my breast to follow and float away,
To lean upon the storm with falcon wing,
To overtake the laggard moaning blast,
And clasp her in the whirlwind, shade to shade,
And ghost to ghost. Then let us interlock
Our spectral limbs, and so in mutual flight
Rush at the sun and burn remembrance out.
Be thou effectual Lethe to our pangs,
O mighty fountain of primeval fire;
Father of lesser lights, compassionate,
Burn out, abolish our two weary souls!"

That is clear, high, strong blank verse. It is without mannerism, as Shelley's was, yet is full of individuality. Indeed, it might be safe to hazard the opinion that Keats and Shelley dwell high in the affections of Lord de Tabley; and surely no poet could sit at the feet of better masters. Yet it is one thing to have a model and another to know how to follow it without slavery. The noble Lord writes with perfect freedom and with fine perception of his own powers. Blank verse is not necessarily a supreme test of poetic style, yet it must be confessed that it is the most naked presentment of poetic thought, and is, therefore, an excellent test of fruitfulness of the poet's mind. Nor must the reference to Shelley be misunderstood as meaning that Lord de Tabley's matter copies Shelley's because his style is, like that master's, rich and glowing, without mannerism. While Lord de Tabley is a true poet, "a most gracious singer of high poems," he is not a seer. He has no quarrel with the world, he seeks to right no wrongs, he aims at no reformation. It has been said of Shelley that, with "eyes fixed on the splendid apparitions with which he peopled space, he went through the world not seeing the high road. * * * When he tried to create characters and events he only produced unsubstantial phantoms." One cannot accuse Lord de Tabley of producing such ghostly figures, for his Orpheus is very real and very human; but his men are made a little lower than the angels of Shelley's majestic visions.

So high is the excellence of the poems contained in the second series of "Poems Dramatic and Lyrical" that the reviewer finds it no easy task to select the brightest jewels. "A Hymn to Aphrodite" is a full-blooded song of pagan worship, and it is followed by "Amaranth," an elegy that breathes the introspective melancholy of our time. "Circe" is a gorgeous piece of word painting, a study in verbal sunset, full of wide glooms of voluptuous shadow and high flames of passionate light. One dwells with delight on such a pasage as this:

"O asphodel, Elysian asphodel,
Bedding Adonis in his wounded pain,
Flower of the heroes' dell—
Dead lovers these of thine,
My Circe fine,
They are beyond thy sway
Into a deeper day
Past, unremembered wrecks of vain desire,
And broken lutes of passion's golden lyre.
Thy night is ended where the grave begins,
And thy innocuous spells
Fall by the margin of the sea of sins,
Done with as empty shells."

The Death of Phaeton" is on the whole less successful than "Orpheus in Hades," but it is fair to attribute its inferiority to the subject. The descriptive power shown in the poem is strong, and some of the tropes are as sunlight in their illumining power. "The Haughty Lady" is on the least sympathetic subject in the book, for few readers will admire the woman who thinks herself too good for any man's love; but this poem is remarkable for the intensity of its dramatic feeling and its splendid expression. The closing poem of the volume, "The Wine of Life," is a charming echo of the first and greatest of writers of vers de société, good old Horace:

"He best can drink the wine of Life,
And sweetly crush the grape of Fate,
Who shuts the Janus doors of strife,
And binds an olive on his gate."

The whole poem is so beautiful, so full of lyric music enshrining grave, gentle, sweet philosophy, that if Lord de Tabley had written nothing else, this one bit would entitle him to a place among the most attractive lyricists of the day. The reader closes this volume with genuine regret that there is not more of it, yet with respect for the continence of an author who gives his best only. If Lord de Tabley chose larger themes, he might reach greatness.

LITERARY NOTES

—Margaret Deland has a new novel nearly ready for publication.

—Jules Marcou's biography of Agassiz will not appear until September. Prof. Marcou came to America with Agassiz, and for many years was closely associated with him.

—Prof. William P. Trent, who wrote the biography of William Gilmore Simms in the American Men of Letters Series, is writing a volume on "Southern Statesmen of the Old Régime," which the Messrs. Crowell will issue in their "Library of Economics and Politics."

—The Messrs. Appleton will add to their Useful Story Series volumes giving "The Story of the Plants," by Grant Allen, and "The Story of the Earth," by H. S. Seeley.

—Frederick A. Stokes Company have secured for their Twentieth Century Series, novels by Ouida, Gyp, and Frankfort Moore. In their Bijou Series they will soon issue "A Bauble," by Mrs. L. B. Walford, and a series of stories of New-York life by James L. Ford, the author of "The Literary Shop."

—Henry Holt & Co. will issue next in their Buckram Series two stories by "Conover Duff," with the titles, "The Master Knot" and "Another Story."

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field has a new book of travel in press at Charles Scribner's Sons'. It is called "Our Western Archipelago," and contains an account of a recent visit to Alaska.

—A life of the late Carter Harrison of Chicago, written by Willis J. Abbot, will soon be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

—Sir Edwin Arnold has in press a book with the title "The Tenth Muse."

—The short work of fiction entitled "Somé Good Intentions and a Blunder," which was issued about a month ago by the Merriam Company as a work by John Oliver Hobbes, was really written, not by her, but by some other person in imitation of her style. Mr. James Richards, a member of the firm of Coudert Brothers and an uncle of John Oliver Hobbes, has explained to The Times the circumstances in which the unfortunate mistake was made. The English newspaper called The Gentlewoman caused two short stories to be written for its pages "in imitation of the supposed style of two contemporary authors, without disclosing, at the time the novels were published, the names of the authors whose style was imitated. It was then given out as a prize problem for subscribers to discover the supposed authors, and to those who discovered both the prize was to be given." Two ladies successfully solved the problems by sending in the name of John Oliver Hobbes as the author imitated in one story and Stevenson as the author imitated in the other. From this occurrence arose the mistake of attributing the authorship of an imitation piece of work to the author imitated. The Merriam Company says it published the work in good faith, and has withdrawn it from sale.

—Henry James's new collection of short stories, entitled "Terminations," will be issued at once by Harper & Brothers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

STUDIES OF MEN. By George W. Smalley. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

COMPLETE GEOGRAPHY. By Alexander Everett Frye. Folio. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE JUDGMENT BOOKS. A Story. By E. F. Benson. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

LITTLE KNIGHTS AND LADIES' VERSES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Margaret E. Sangster. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL EXPOSED AND CLOSED. 12mo. Norwalk, Ohio: The Laning Printing Company. 25 cents.

AFLOAT WITH THE FLAG. By W. J. Henderson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. By Thomas Hardy. With an etching by H. Macbeth-Raeburn and a map of Wessex. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By George H. Clark, D. D. With an introduction by Charles Dudley Warner and illustrations from old paintings and prints. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE FOOD CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND RESULTANT DISEASES. 24mo. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author.

THE TALMUD. By Emanuel Deutsch. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

OFFICIAL GUIDE TO ATLANTA, INCLUDING INFORMATION OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. By Margaret Severance. 12mo. Atlanta: The Foote & Davies Company.

THE DISEASES OF PERSONALITY. By Th. Ribot. Authorized translation. Second revised edition. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

THOUGHTS IN VERSE. By Clifford Howard. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. $1.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PAPACY. By John S. Hittell. 12mo. San Francisco: J. S. Hittell.

COIN'S FINANCIAL FOOL; OR, THE ARTFUL DODGER EXPOSED. A Complete Reply to "Coin's Financial School." By Horace White. 12mo. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

A VERY REMARKABLE GIRL. [Tales from Town Topics.] 12mo. New-York: Town Topics Publishing Company.

IN THE FIRE OF THE FORGE. A Romance of Old Nuremberg. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. Two volumes. 24mo. New-York. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents per volume.

THE BONDMAN. By Hall Caine. New edition. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

EXERCISES IN OLD ENGLISH. Based upon the prose texts of the author's "First Book in Old English." By Albert S. Cook. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE, (Book II., Cantos IX.—XII.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part VI., with eight full-page and other illustrations by Walter Crane. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

HONEST MONEY; "COIN'S" FALLACIES EXPOSED. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Chicago: The Equitable Publishing Company. 25 cents.

WILLIAM THE SILENT. Prince of Orange. The Moderate Man of the Sixteenth Century. The Story of his Life as Told from His Own Letters, from Those of His Friends and Enemies, and from Official Documents. By Ruth Putnam. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

MERRIE ENGLAND. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. What It Is and What It Is Not. By Robert Blatchford. 12mo. New-York: Commonwealth Company. 10 cents.

THE COUNTESS BETTINA. The History of an Innocent Scandal. Edited by "R." 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

LOUIS XIV. AND THE ZENITH OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY. By Arthur Hassall. 12mo. Story of the Nations Series. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

WITNESS TO THE DEED. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

TINY LUTTRELL. By Ernest W. Hornung. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE WEE WIDOW'S CRUISE IN QUIET WATERS. By An Idle Exile. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE NEW WORLD, WITH OTHER VERSE. By Louis James Black. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

AFTER TO-MORROW. By the author of "The Green Carnation." Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 40 cents.

DR. ENDICOTT'S EXPERIMENT. By Adeline Sergeant. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

EVERY DAY'S NEWS. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

PARSON TURING'S SECRET. By A. W. Marchmont. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. Newly Collected and Edited, with a Memoir, Critical Introductions, and Notes. By Edmund C. Stedman and George E. Woodberry. The illustrations by Edward Steiner. Volumes II., III., and IV. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

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SIXTY-NINTH TO BE RESTORED

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin Says It Will Be a Regiment Again by July 1—Two Companies Recruiting.

ALBANY, June 4.—"The Sixty-ninth Battalion of the National Guard, located in New-York City, will be re-established as a regiment by July 1," said Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day to a United Press representative. "I have been trying," he continued, "to get this regiment fully reorganized, and am about to succeed. There are now six companies in the battalion, eight being necessary to form a regiment.

"Two more companies will be mustered in within the next ten days, and immediate steps will then be taken, with my sanction, to re-establish the regiment. The officers of the regiment will be selected by the members, and there will be no further discord on account of factional differences."

Speaking of Gen. McAlpin's statement that the Sixty-ninth is to be a regiment again, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commander of the First Brigade, National Guard, said last night:

"The two companies necessary to form the regiment—there now being six companies—are being recruited, but I cannot say when they will be inspected, as I have not yet received the roll which I must forward to the Adjutant General.

"The roll must first be handed to Lieut. Col. Smith by Lieuts. Spellman and O'Brien, who have been delegated to recruit the two companies. Each of them has about sixty men, but there will be some weeding out, which will reduce the number in each company to about forty-five, or a few more.

"The election of a Colonel of the regiment will not take pirce for months and months. He will be elected by the members of the regiment.

"There will be none of the old quarrels. I have succeeded in getting rid of all the Duffy faction and all of the Moran faction."

At the armory of the Sixty-ninth Battalion the men who had assembled were in a jubilant mood over the prospective restoration of the command to its rank as a regiment. Capt. Hugh Coleman, who was reported to be reorganizing a new Irish regiment, was not at the armory last night. When seen at his home, he said he might make a statement next week.

The veterans of the regiment give much of the credit of the improved condition of affairs to the management of Lieut. Col. Smith.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Chauncey M. Depew on the International Railway Congress.

IT WILL BENEFIT RAILROAD MEN

Some American Railroaders Need a Lively Shaking Up to Make Them Appreciate What Modern Railroading Really Is.

Chauncey M. Depew, when asked yesterday for his opinion regarding the practical effect of the International Railway Congress, which is to convene in London the latter part of this month, said:

"All congresses are practically university extensions. Educational leaders meet in congresses, and the result is seen in the improvements which subsequently come in the curriculum and general character of educational institutions of all kinds. Anybody who is in touch with the educational progress of the country must have noticed a distinct liberalization of the college curriculum and an enlargement of the college opportunity, in consequence of the educational congress held in Chicago during the World's Fair.

"Similar results came from the Congress of Religions, also held in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair. Then all denominations—Protestant, Catholic, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Confucian, and others—met and read papers, only to discover in the end that though mighty wide apart, they were really very close together. Such conferences help religion, but not religions.

"At the approaching international congress in London, the railway men of all countries will meet, each thinking that his method of operation for speed, safety, and economy is the best. But the oldest and most egotistic railroad man there will learn something which will be useful to him when he gets home. For the delegates themselves, this congress is the best thing in the world. A man who runs for more than five years up and down one railroad line moves in a tunnel, first without light and next without air—at least without good air. To retain usefulness, one must enlarge his learning by travel, visiting other lines, and by contact with his brethren from other systems.

"Contact and attrition in this congress will rub down the sharp corners and knock out the cranks. I know personally many gentlemen who are going to that congress who need a good, healthy collision to shake them up to a full appreciation of the requirements of a modern railroad."

PENNSYLVANIA'S ELECTION.

Meeting of Stockholders—George B. Roberts Re-elected President.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was held in Pittsburg today. Of the $21,000,000 capital stock of the company, $20,000,000 was represented at the meeting. The company directly controls and operates 1,100 miles of railroad west of Pittsburg. The annual report of the Directors for the year 1894 was submitted and approved. The revenues for the year to the proprietary company were: Total revenue, $2,031,036.20. The charges against this sum for the year amount to $2,718,542.40, the net result being a loss for the year 1894, after paying all expenses, interest on bonded debt, rentals, advances, &c., of $687,476.11, as compared with a profit for the year 1893 of $1,050,447.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: G. B. Roberts, James McCrea, J. T. Brooks, John E. Davidson, H. H. Houston, Frank Thomson, Henry D. Welsh, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, Amos R. Little, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, and George Wood.

After the stockholders had ajourned, the Board of Directors held a meeting, and re-elected George B. Roberts of Philadelphia President, James McCrea First Vice President, James T. Brooks Second Vice President, John E. Davidson Third Vice President, D. S. Gray of Columbus, Ohio, General Agent; S. M. Liggett Secretary, and T. H. B. McKnight Treasurer.

Hall Signal Litigation.

Judge Lawrence, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has sustained the demurrer which was interposed to the complaint in the action brought by Abbie S. and Emma S. Nash, in behalf of themselves and other stockholders of the Hall Signal Company, against the Directors of that company for an accounting of certain of its assets. The demurrer is sustained upon the ground that causes of action have been improperly united, but permission is given to amend the complaint.

The action is brought in the interest of the resident stockholders of the company, which is a Maine corporation, having its office in this city. William P. Hall is the President of the company, and among the parties defendant in the action are W. Seward Webb, Thomas L. James, William F. Cochran, and others. It is charged in the complaint, among other things, that the Directors have voted money and stock to themselves and the Superintendent, without legal consideration, and also for inadequate consideration; that they voted away stock at $50, when they knew the stock was selling at $90.

New-York and New-England.

The reports from Boston yesterday that a majority of the stock of the New-York and New-England Railroad had been acquired by persons friendly to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford awakened comparatively little interest in Wall Street. Such reports have come to the surface periodically for several years past.

It is undoubtedly a fact that much of the New-England stock has been bought in the open market within three or four months. A large majority of this stock is deposited under the reorganization plan, and it has paid its 20 per cent. assessment. The certificates of deposit only are handled by the Wall Street traders. Purchasers of those certificates will be entitled to an equal number of shares of the new company after the foreclosure and sale of the property, which will occur about five weeks hence.

Until after the reorganization is perfected it will be impossible to tell who is in control of the stock.

Atlanta and Florida Sold.

The Atlanta and Florida Railroad, running from Atlanta to Fort Valley, a distance of 104 miles, was sold in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday at public outcry by the United States Marshal, and was bid in by the Central Trust Company of New-York, which held it in mortgage. The road was bid in at $275,000. The upset price had previously been fixed by the court at $175,000, but by consent of the bondholders and the Central Trust Company the upset price was fixed by Judge Newman yesterday at $275,000, at which figure it went to the Central Trust Company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—When Oscar Keen for the receiver of the Orange Mountain Cable Company, offered the road for sale in the Court House in Newark yesterday not a single bid was made for the plant. Only half a dozen men were present when Mr. Keen, in behalf of Receiver Vanderpool, opened the sale. He read the conditions of the sale, and explained that there was a mortgage on the plant for $380,000, and that the buyer would be obliged to pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money at once. As he did not receive any bids, the sale was adjourned indefinitely.

—A company to be known as the Little Rock Traction and Electric Company, which will control all the street railway lines of Little Rock, Ark., and in whose interest the properties were recently purchased by Henry C. Haarstick of St. Louis, has been organized in Boston. It is composed principally of the United Electric Securities Company of Boston, and the General Electric Company of New-York, and some other capitalists.

—The Reading Railroad foreclosure suit came up in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia yesterday, but, owing to the absence of John G. Johnson, counsel for the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustee under the Reading Central mortgage, and which company institutes the foreclosure proceedings, the case was postponed until June 12.

—Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court, in Portland, Oregon, has signed the order appointing John M. Egan receiver of the Oregon Short Line, thus detaching the road from the Union Pacific system and granting authority to issue $750,000 receivers' certificates to pay interest on bonds due.

—An application of the Niagara and Lewiston Road for authority to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,400,000 has been granted by the State Commissioners. The company will build an electric line along the banks of the Niagara River from Niagara Falls to Lewiston.

—The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company of this city, a part of the "Huckleberry" Road's system, has been granted permission to use the trolley on its line from Third Avenue to the Boston Post Road.

—A hearing will be given by the State Railroad Commissioners on June 25 on an application of the Rome City Street Railway for permission to change its motive power to electricity.

NEW-YORK CITY'S INSANE BILL

Mr. Lauterbach to Present a Brief on the Governor's Right to Sign It.

ALBANY, June 4.—Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the New-York County Republican Committee, was in conference to-day with Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and the Statutory Revision Commissioners, on the power of the Governor to approve of the bill providing State care for the New-York City insane, which was returned to the Governor by Mayor Strong without action.

Mr. Lauterbach quoted the several provisions of the Constitution on this point, and holds that, read together, they give the Governor the same power to pass on a bill returned by a Mayor disapproved during the thirty days, that the Legislature has when in session. He said that it was the Governor's duty to approve the bill, and he was confident that the courts would sustain the constitutionality of the law if the Governor would sign it.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton did not coincide with Mr. Lauterbach's views, but said he had given the question only general consideration.

Mr. Lauterbach sarcastically remarked: "Of course, if the Constitutional Convention knew that Mr. Strong was to be the Mayor of New-York, and that he was to use his authority with such good judgment, it undoubtedly would have given him the absolute veto power which some persons now claim is lodged with him."

Gov. Morton told Mr. Lauterbach to prepare a brief on the question and submit it to him. This Mr. Lauterbach will do by to-morrow or next day. The brief will be referred by the Governor to his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln, and the latter will then write a brief on which the Governor will base his action on all thirty-day bills disapproved or unacted on by Mayors.

Phyllis Loveridge an Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon appointed another woman School Inspector. The appointee is Phyllis Loveridge of 287 East Broadway. She went to the Mayor's office, and his Honor administered the oath of office.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

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SHERIFF TO INVESTIGATE

He Will Find Out To-day Who Allowed Two Prisoners to be Shaved.

FEDERAL DETECTIVES' WORK SPOILED

Warden Raabe of Ludlow Street Makes an Explanation That Does Not Satisfy Sheriff Tamsen.

Sheriff Tamsen will hold an investigation at 10 o'clock this morning in Ludlow Street Jail in order to find out how Joseph Killoran and Charles Allen succeeded in almost destroying evidence of their identity by having their whiskers and mustaches shaved off.

These men, with another named Moore, were sent to Ludlow Street Jail last Friday as prisoners of the Federal Government on the specific charge of robbing the Post Office in Hoboken of $6,000 in December, 1894. When they went into the jail they were expensively dressed and had mustaches and beards, or whiskers. When they were brought up for identification in the United States court before Commissioner Shields they were all clean-shaven, and wore blue jumpers.

It now appears that orders were given by United States Marshal McCarthy not to allow the prisoners to have any change made in their appearance, and that these orders were disobeyed by some one in the jail.

Warden Raabe, who was cashier in the money order department of an up-town Brooklyn Post Office, and, until earlier in his career, a barber, yesterday sent the following report of the great shaving transformation to Sheriff Tamsen:

I submit the following report in regard to the charges concerning four United States prisoners sent to the New-York County Jail on May 31, 1895—Charles Allen, Joseph Killoran, John Moore, and Henry Russell.

On the evening of May 31, about 5 o'clock, a telephone message was received at the jail by Keeper McCabe from the United States Marshal's office stating that they wished the Warden to be informed that he must not allow the above-named prisoners to change their appearance in any way until they were brought down to court.

The following morning, being Saturday, the barber arrived at the jail at 8:30 A. M. I was in my room taking breakfast, and at the time Keeper McCabe was at the jail door. He informed the barber that he could shave the above-named prisoners, but not take any beard or make any change in their appearance.

Coming out of my apartment, I discovered that Charles Allen had no mustache, and that Joseph Killoran's side whiskers were half an inch shorter than the night before. I inquired of the above-named prisoners in what way they had done it.

They claimed that they had a right to do with their faces what they liked then; they were not convicted persons. I am unable to state who is to blame for the changed appearance. Regarding the two prisoners, John Moore and Henry Russell, their appearance has not been changed in any manner. On May 31 John Moore had a full beard, which he has to-day, and Henry Russell had a clean-shaven face when he came in.

Sheriff Tamsen read this report over slowly, and then allowed a reporter for

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Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:15—Forget-Me-Not and In the Season.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL, Park Av-32d, 33d Sts—6:30—Carl Lanzer's Orchestra.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Louisville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	61	61	6 P. M.	64	76
6 A. M.	59	62	9 P. M.	63	67
9 A. M.	60	66	11 P. M.	61	64
12 M.	62	76	12 P. M.	61	62
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To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. ALTGELD AND THE SILVERITES

The next general election in the State of Illinois will occur on the Tuesday after the first Monday of 1896. The present Governor retains his office—unless impeached and driven out, as he very well might be for his illegal use of the pardoning power—until Jan. 1, 1897. It will be a year and five months until the election of his successor. To-day a convention will meet, called by the Democratic State Committee, chiefly for the purpose of committing the party in Illinois to the unlimited independent coinage of legal-tender silver at 16 to 1. The mere comparison of dates and the statement of the object of the convention suffice to show that its meeting is in no sense a necessary, proper, or legitimate party transaction; that there is no practical or rational excuse for it; that it cannot honorably commit the party to any line of National policy. It is, in fact, a mere trick of the silver men, led and aided by Gov. Altgeld, to promote their several selfish interests, without regard to the sentiment of the party and in open defiance of it. The insignificant nominations to be made should be delayed until the approach of this year's campaign, and they are not the occasion, nor are they a decent excuse, for the convention.

The affair is wholly of the "snap" order, and was conceived and carried out in the spirit and by the methods familiar to students of politics in the State of New-York. The State Committee was called together on April 10 "for the dispatch of business," with no intimation to the members as to what the "business" would be. Only a baker's dozen of the thirty-one members attended, but the managers had secured, on false pretenses, enough proxies from those who were absent to present a formal quorum, and they proceeded to issue the call for the convention of June 5. In that call they declared that the currency question was the only one before the country, that there would be no occasion for any tariff legislation, that the Federal election laws were forever abolished. Their object was to secure a convention which, nominally charged with expressing the deliberate opinion of the Democratic Party of Illinois on the currency question, should be "fixed" to make a strong declaration for unlimited coinage of silver.

The sound-money Democrats of Illinois instantly perceived and resented and proceeded to thwart the trick. Under the lead of Senator Palmer they resolved to take no part in the convention and to reduce it to so ridiculous a state that its utterances would have no value. The result was that only 5,000 of the 90,000 to 100,000 Democratic voters of Chicago took part in the election of delegates, and the average vote per precinct was only four or five. In other counties a majority of the towns refused to send delegates, and from several counties no delegates whatever were sent. In the "rump" convention thus resulting there will be little trouble probably in passing free-silver resolutions, and it is probable that Gov. Altgeld will seize the chance to denounce President Cleveland for his many offenses toward the criminal class represented by the Governor, and the Supreme Court may be scolded for declaring the Constitution to be superior to the personal opinions of Altgeld and Debs.

Of course, such declarations, or any declarations from such a convention, cannot be accepted as the authoritative expression of the Illinois Democracy. But the majority of the party which is thus betrayed cannot be content to leave the action of the convention unchallenged, nor can their leaders afford merely to denounce it in private or in public. Either the machinery of the party should be wrested from the hands of Altgeld, Hinrichsen, and the men who have so outrageously misused it; or, if this cannot be done in time, there should be a powerful organization of the sound Democrats, which would speak, beyond all dispute, the real sentiment of the party. It is no time for mere negation or for vague generalities. The Democratic Party must, in 1896, be clearly and vigorously for sound money or it will be overwhelmingly defeated. There is a definite aggressive movement to commit the party to free coinage, or, at the best, to force it to a compromise that will be as dangerous as surrender. That movement must be met in every State by one just as definite and still more aggressive. The work of the National Convention will not be decided when the convention meets. It must be decided in the several States by a careful and honest development of the sentiment of a majority of the party. As the silver men are first in the field in Illinois, the sound-money men must meet them there and give to the other States an example of that energy and persistence requisite to victory. They must fight, at once, and "to a finish."

STILL RAISING QUESTIONS.

There is something altogether ludicrous in the facility displayed in raising Constitutional questions upon points where the words and intent of the Constitution admit of no doubt. It was the purpose of the revised Constitution of this State, in dealing with legislation relating to cities, to put a check upon special enactments affecting their affairs and their government, and to promote general legislation affecting them.

As there might be some difficulty in applying general provisions to all cities, regardless of size, they were classified, and laws were declared to be general which applied to all cities of the same class. This was to facilitate legislation for cities by general laws, while the requirement that acts of the Legislature relating to one city or to less than all the cities of a class should be accepted by the cities to which they related before going into effect, unless passed a second time, was intended to check legislation for cities by special laws.

So little attention was paid to this broad and palpable purpose of the Constitution, and so little effort was made to deal with cities by general legislation, that when one act was passed relating to cities of the first class it was sent to the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo for acceptance. Neither the Clerks of the Assembly, in which it originated, nor the Mayors of the cities affected saw the absurdity of so dealing with a bill which the Constitution was at so much pains to define as a "bill for a general city law," and the question was solemnly raised whether the failure of one of the Mayors to accept it would prevent its becoming a law. It was a measure that the Mayors had no more to do with than with the General Appropriation bill, and yet each set his certificate to it with the utmost seriousness. Its being sent to them was, of course, a gross and palpable blunder.

And yet the supposition that the refusal of one of them to accept it might prevent it from becoming a law is but a little more absurd or more inconsistent with the plain purpose of the Constitution in its provisions regarding city legislation than the supposition that a special city bill which has not been accepted can be made a law in any other way than by being passed a second time by the Legislature. The Governor has no more power to make it a law than a Mayor has to prevent a general city bill from becoming a law.

Then why should it be sent back to the Governor at all? gravely asks Mr. Lauterbach. Because the Constitution requires it, and for the plain reason that at Albany is the final depository of all measures passed by the Legislature, whether they become laws or not, and there should be a proper official record of a city's non-acceptance as well as of the Governor's non-approval. But there would be much pertinence in asking why these bills should be sent to Mayors for acceptance after the adjournment of the Legislature if their non-acceptance makes no difference. There is no occasion for a test case to settle this question, but it may be necessary to settle a lot of muddled brains.

THE "LOGICAL" McKINLEY.

It is the opinion of the Hon. John M. Thurston, United States Senator from Nebraska, that "Major McKinley will be selected as the standard bearer" of the Republican Party in 1896. The Senator himself is "for McKinley." He believes him "the logical choice" of his party. The Senator is right in his premises and shaky in his inferences. The Governor of Ohio is unquestionably the "logical choice" of the Republicans, but he is not more likely to be named on that account. He is much less likely. He represents or—as the slang of the politicians has it—"voices" the only sentiment that the Republicans generally entertain distinct from Democrats. He believes in protection for all the interests that need it, and is ready to leave those interested to say whether they need it and how much. When he made up the famous bill with which his name is linked he went on this principle. The manufacturers—especially the big ones who could hope for a monopoly of the home market if the foreign competitors could be shut out—took the hint. "The world of profitable taxation," they said, "belongs to the Republican saints, and we are the saints." They went up to the Ways and Means Committee room, and the duties were parceled out among them in proportion to their contributions to the party fund or their supposed influence in controlling votes. Nothing could be more logical than that Mr. McKinley, who presided over this operation, should be the candidate of the party that approved it and hoped to profit by it.

Unfortunately for the Major, the party did not profit, but suffered a great defeat on the very issue thus raised, and they have every reason to expect a like result if they raise the same issue, or anything like it, next year. It is because the nomination of Major McKinley must bring that issue prominently before the voters, because it would do so even if the platform makers avoided it, or if he himself, with all his native and acquired adroitness, should try to dodge it, that he is not likely to be the candidate of his party. In fact, the movement for his nomination and its support by such men as Senator Thurston simply represents the inertia of the party, the tendency to run in the direction fixed by the old ruts. But that tendency cannot easily withstand the shock and stir of a hot convention canvass. It will yield to the aggressive opposition of the keener and more alert leaders who know what they have to meet and who have no intention to fight with cracked guns or wet powder.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to suppose that the tariff will not be a living issue in the next National election. Exactly what form it will take no one can say, but it is impossible that the minds of the voters shall not be impressed by the experience of two years under the reformed tariff. It is impossible that the superstition which so long prevailed that any serious reduction of import duties would be ruinous to all forms of manufacturing shall not consciously or unconsciously be surrendered and have far less influence on voters than in the past. And beyond this is the attitude of the workingmen toward the tariff. They cannot be either deluded or threatened, as they have been in the past, as to the effect of the tariff and of tariff changes upon their wages. It will be the duty of the Democratic Party to stand firmly by its policy of greater freedom of trade, for the more firmly it does so the stronger will be its hold on the confidence of the American people.

INCREASES OF WAGES.

We continue this morning our list of the increases of wages granted since the latter part of March. We published the beginning of this record on April 6, and the additions have since been published on April 15, April 22, May 3, May 14, and May 21. On the last-named date our summaries showed increases made by about 247 distinct companies, firms, or individual employers, and the number of employés affected up to that time was about 160,000. The additions set forth below bring the number of those concerns which have made increases up to about 278, (in some instances several companies acting simultaneously have been grouped in one announcement, so that the exact total may be a little less or a little more than 278,) and the number of employés benefited up to about 184,000.

We publish elsewhere to-day the full list, which is too long to be inserted here. The additions reported since the 21st ult. appear below:

Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn.; voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on June 1, affecting 3,000 men and increasing the payroll by $20,000 per month.

Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, operating mills at Lockport and Joliet, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Allentown and Pittsburg, Penn., voluntary increase of 10 per cent. on June 1 for 6,000 men. The company is said to be the largest manufacturer of barbed wire and wire nails in the world, having a daily output of 1,000 tons.

Riverside Company, Waterford, R. I.; advance of 1 cent per yard to 250 weavers, May 31.

Reading Iron Works, Reading, Penn.; 10 per cent. in the tube mill, 500 men.

Cherokee Mining and Smelting Company, Cherokee, Kan.; 5 per cent. offered to and rejected by smelters, who demand 15 per cent.

Scott Press Works, Plainfield, N. J.; 10 per cent., being a restoration of the old rates.

Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; voluntary increase of 10 per cent., May 20; 1,000 employés affected.

Davey Trunk Board factory, Bluefield, N. J.; 10 per cent., old rate restored, May 25.

Oakes Woolen Mills, Bluefield, N. J.; old rate restored on May 25 by an increase of 10 per cent.

Taft, Murdock & Co., woolens, Caryville, Mass.; 10 per cent.

Cabot Manufacturing Company, Brunswick, Me.; increased on May 20.

Hookset Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, Hookset, N. H.; 10 per cent., May 20.

Warwick Iron Company, Pottstown, Penn.; increase of 10 cents per day; 150 men.

Junction Iron and Steel Company, Mingo Junction, Ohio; wages of blast furnace men increased by 10 per cent.

American Tube and Iron Company, mills at Youngstown, Ohio, and Middletown, Penn.; general advance of from 10 to 12½ per cent. on May 27.

Lochiel Rolling Mill Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; old rates restored by an increase of 10 per cent.

Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.; wages of furnacemen increased by 11 per cent.

Vulcan foundry, New-Castle, Penn.; molders' wages increased by 10 per cent.

Henry Disston & Sons, saws, Philadelphia; 10 per cent.; 1,700 employés.

Raritan and Somerset woolen mills, Raritan, N. J.; 10 per cent.; 1,000 employés; mills running night and day.

Laconia Company, cotton goods, Biddeford, Me.; 10 per cent., June 3.

Pepperell Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, Biddeford, Me.; 10 per cent., June 3.

Coe Brass Company, Torrington, Conn.; old rates restored by increase of 10 per cent.; 600 employés.

Laughlins & Co., furnaces at Pittsburg; increase of about 10 per cent.

Isabella Furnaces, Etna, Penn.; 10 per cent.

Saco Water Power Machine Company, Biddeford, Me.; increase to be made this month.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; wages of employés in both the operating and mechanical departments increased by 10 per cent. on June 1, the rates paid before Oct. 1, 1893, being restored.

Ohio Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; 10 per cent. granted voluntarily to 1,000 men on May 24, with a promise of another increase in the near future if warranted by condition of business.

Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company, Michigan; notice unofficially given that wages will soon be increased by 10 per cent. to the rates paid prior to October, 1893; 3,500 employés.

Chester Pipe and Tube Mills, Chester, Penn.; about 10 per cent.

Braddock Wire Works Company, Braddock, Penn.; 10 per cent. on June 1.

With few and unimportant exceptions these increases were granted voluntarily. It will be seen that the list includes several very large concerns—the Cambria Iron Company, 3,000 men; the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, 6,000 men; the Ohio Steel Company, 1,000 men; the Disston saw and file works, 1,700 men; three or four large woolen or cotton factories, and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

On the 1st inst. Bradstreet's published the results of an inquiry as to increases of wages in seventy-five cities east of the Rocky Mountains since April 1. It was ascertained that the wages of 178,000 employés had been increased in the districts from which the reports were received. In our lists, which we began to publish nearly two months ago, and in the remarks accompanying them we have referred only incidentally to the starting up of concerns which had been idle. Bradstreet's shows that since the beginning of April work has been resumed in 227 industrial plants where it had been discontinued, and that by such resumptions employment has been given to 53,400 persons. We have shown in our lists how small has been the number of increases which were not made voluntarily. Bradstreet's has ascertained that in the last two months only 36,000 operatives have gone on strike, and that only 25,000 of these struck for higher wages.

Our excellent contemporary assumes that "only one-seventh" of those who obtained higher wages "had to or did strike to secure the advance." But the number was much less than one-seventh, for several thousands of those who have struck for higher wages are still on strike or have returned to work at the old rates. Allowance for this fact will give added emphasis to our neighbor's remark that "the strength and extent of the voluntary increase of wages is indeed a most encouraging exhibition of the force of the underlying conditions of improvement of general trade throughout the country."

TWEED METHODS AT TRENTON.

The report of the special investigating committee of the New-Jersey Senate on the scandals of the State expenditures at Trenton seems to indicate that the corrupt officials and politicians of that State have not got beyond the crude methods of the Tweed Ring. Parts of this report afford a strong reminder of the ancient swindles in the construction and furnishing of the Court House.

When $232,000 was expended in rebuilding the Assembly Chamber at Trenton, a man was put in charge of the work who had no qualifications as an architect, and no plans can be found according to which the work was done. But it is discovered that about twice as much was paid for ventilating apparatus and electrical plant as they were worth, and that in the purchase of furniture charges were made for more than was supplied and at prices far beyond the ordinary cost. There is plenty of evidence of collusion for a division of profits between public officials and dealers and contractors. Money was also made by gross overcharges for supplies of various kinds for public offices and in selling old furniture to be replaced with new.

In these cases there was just ordinary swindling and stealing of the old Tweed kind, though on a smaller scale, but more modern methods of getting away with public money were not lacking. The committee can find no good reason, for instance, for an increase of legislative expenses from $53,578 in 1875 to $125,249 in 1893, or for paying $135,000 for printing the laws of the State, when the corresponding expense in other and larger States is less than $10,000.

The fact seems to be that corruption and extravagance have been slowly growing in New-Jersey for twenty years past on account of the cheap and dishonest class of politicians that have been allowed to push their way into public office. The report of the committee refers to many incidental abuses that have grown up like the race-track gambling and the legislation for its protection, and the reckless granting of pardons by the State Board of Pardons.

These are among the things which produced the political overturn in New-Jersey last year and the year before, and this Republican committee is disposed to make a permanent investment of party capital out of it. That cannot be helped, but the honest Democrats of New-Jersey have the most ground for resentment. Their party, which is fairly entitled to control in the State, has suffered for the iniquities of a gang of unscrupulous politicians which has been allowed to make its way into power. The first step toward getting rid of these is the defeat of the party, and that has been accomplished. The next step is to shake off their control of the party's organized action, and that is yet to be taken.

CARPETS AND EASTERN RUGS.

The weekly organs of the high-tariff associations and the daily McKinley press are accustomed to point every month to the reported value of the imports of carpets. They must know, however, that the value of carpets—the fabrics commonly known as carpets—imported in the last few years has been very small in comparison with the great domestic output. They know, also, that large quantities of Eastern hand-woven rugs come in every year, and are classed as carpets in the official reports. Unfortunately, the official classification does not put these rugs by themselves, but includes them in the same paragraph with Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets. On this account it is not difficult to mislead the unwary as to the value of the carpets imported.

In the following table the total value of the carpets (rugs included) imported in the years specified is shown, and also the value of the fabrics covered by the first paragraph of the carpet schedule, which we have quoted, and under which the Eastern rugs are classed:

1892—Carpets imported, total.....	$1,377,050
"Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs".....	1,079,411
1893—Carpets imported, total.....	1,556,615
Aubusson, Oriental rugs, &c., as above.....	1,271,036
1894—Carpets imported, total.....	926,929
Aubusson, Oriental rugs, &c., as above.....	768,395

It will be seen that the value of the goods covered by the quoted paragraph (there are nine other paragraphs relating to other kinds of carpets) ranges from 78 to 82 per cent. of the entire value. This is due to the fact that a very large part of it is the value of the imported Eastern rugs, so many of which are sold in this city and other cities at auction and in the large stores. But we do not expect that our high-tariff friends will direct attention to this fact. The American carpetmaker is not annoyed by the competition here of foreign carpetmakers. For years he has controlled the home market, and to-day he is exporting carpets to England. The fine hand-woven Eastern rugs are goods of an exceptional character. The Treasury Department should put them in a class by themselves in its trade and tariff reports.

Broadway will be less picturesque after the Presidential candidates who have been holding a convention here are all gone, but business and pleasure will proceed on that great thoroughfare with no noticeable diminution of fervor. Nobody here seems to have taken the great men very seriously, or to have been disposed to invest heavily in bridge material that would have had to be carried to a river that will not need crossing for a considerable number of months.

A speaker who addressed assembled Sorosis on the modern drama this week quoted with apparent approval an actor who recently declared that "there never was a time when immorality was so openly flaunted on the stage as now." Can it be that neither actors nor members of Sorosis ever read any of the old comedies? A single dip into that vast department of literature would convince them that for cleanliness of speech the worst plays of to-day are immeasurably superior to their predecessors of a hundred, or two hundred years ago, and that in elevation of ideas and purpose they are almost equally above those of the lauded past.

On several of the ferry lines that connect New-York with neighboring hamlets the employés have a most reprehensible habit of sweeping the cabins and decks without sprinkling them first with water or moistened sawdust. The result is that the lungs of helpless passengers are filled with clouds of minute particles, all unpleasant to think about, and many of which are highly dangerous to health. A scheme better calculated to spread disease broadcast could not be invented, and to it, doubtless, is many a case of consumption, diphtheria, and fever due.

Even professional humorists must have felt sharp twinges of envy when they read a letter which Mr. W. P. Young has just sent to the Police Commissioners, asking them to forbid bands, orchestras, and organ grinders from playing a certain melody. His ground for making the request was that this particular combination of musical notes awoke in him and other sensitive souls haunting memories of a highly disturbing and improper kind. By profession, it seems, Mr. Young is an insurance man; when, where, or why he first heard that rhythmical patter of finger tips on drumheads, which characterizes the music to which he objects, his epistle does not state. That was a grave oversight, for the public will be eager to learn who it was that dragged Mr. Young against his will into the presence of writhing houris and within earshot of those dismal drums and violins. Was it at the Midway Plaisance in Chicago or at the local Crystal Palace or over in Hoboken that this outrage was committed? The important fact, however, as regards the present controversy, is that Mr. Young saw the dance—else how is he sure of its impropriety?—heard the music that sometimes accompanies it, though the same music is often used for other purposes, and disapproved, or disapproves, of them both. Others besides Mr. Young objected to the heathenish old dance, and, very properly, its performance in this vicinity has been prohibited. It would be quite as sensible, however, to interdict the wearing of long skirts, just because those objectional dancers wore them, as to say there shall be no more music like that to which the young women danced. It is extremely well, in this world, to be moral; it is also extremely well not to be absurd.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Vroom—Miller.

The inhabitants of the quaint little village of Paramus were awakened last evening from a sleep almost exceeding in duration that of Rip Van Winkle. Not since the marriage of Aaron Burr and the Widow Provost has there been a wedding in the pretty ivy-covered church of the little hamlet until last evening, when Dr. William Loveridge Vroom and Miss Blanche Girard Miller were united in marriage.

A pretty wedding it was! The quaint stone church—a mass of flowers and blooming foliage—was crowded with guests from New-York, Philadelphia, and the adjoining counties. Without, smiling green fields, peace, and plenty everywhere. A contrast indeed to the Revolutionary days when, within the same little edifice, the dashing soldier, snatching a brief respite from his checkered military duties, led his English sweetheart to the altar.

The bride of yesterday, Miss Blanche Girard Miller of Ridgewood, formerly of Philadelphia, is a daughter of the late John H. Miller, a Pennsylvania Railroad man, well known in New-York and Philadelphia, and closely identified with the great railroad interests of his day. The groom, Dr. Vroom, is a rising young physician of Ridgewood, son of the Rev. William H. Vroom, rector of Paramus Church.

The wedding was simple in the extreme, and charming in its simplicity. The bridal party entered to the strains of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin." The maid of honor, Miss Ida Patterson Rue, wearing a gown of pink silk and chiffon, and carrying a bunch of pink sweet peas, preceded the bride, who entered leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Henry S. Patterson. Her gown of white satin and chiffon was a most effective one, the conventional veil and orange blossoms, and a large bouquet of white roses completing the toilet. The Rev. W. H. Vroom, father of the groom, performed the ceremony. The ushers were Mr. Walter Walton, Mr. Sweyne Hasbruck, Mr. Edwin A. Beck of New-York, and Dr. J. C. McCoy of Paterson. Mr. Paul Brennan of Ridgewood was best man.

A reception was afterward held at Grassmede, the residence of Mr. Henry S. Patterson. Dr. and Mrs. Vroom sail for Europe to-day, and on their return, in the Autumn, will reside at Ridgewood.

Among the guests were the Hon. and Mrs. John B. McPherson of Harrisburg, Mr. and Mrs. Parmley S. Clapp, Bridgeport; Mrs. J. Dallas Hall, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson Gallery, Pittsburg; the Rev. and Mrs. George C. Cox, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. C. H. Bonbright, Harrisburg; Mr. Stewart Wilson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. S. Allen Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Hullihen Quarrier of Wheeling, Mr. Charles C. Ramsey and Miss Ramsey of Pittsburg, Miss Marion Whitely, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Rut, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of New-York, Dr. W. J. Branique, the Hon. A. H. Bogert of Paterson, Mr. Alpin J. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Walton, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carrigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watlington, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Vroom, and many others of Ridgewood.

Chanfrau—Daly.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 4.—Miss Margaret Montgomery Daly, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Daly, was married this morning at 11 o'clock at the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, to Henry Trenchard Chanfrau, the actor, in the presence of 2,000 people.

The marriage ceremony, high nuptial mass, was in charge of the Rev. William P. Cantwell; rector of the Long Branch Church. The celebrants at the mass were the Rev. C. B. O'Reilly of New-York as deacon; the Rev. Patrick Duffy of New-York as sub-deacon, and the Rev. E. F. Slattery of New-York as master of ceremonies.

In the sanctuary were the following well-known clergymen: The Rev. John E. Cavanaugh of Philadelphia, the Rev. William Smith of New-York City, the Rev. Joseph Hoey of New-York City, the Rev. James A. Reynolds of Red Bank, the Rev. Father Obrecht of Rome, Italy; the Rev. Thomas Wallace of New-York City, the Rev. Thomas Quinn of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New-York; Archbishop James Vincent Cleary and Vicar General Charles A. Gauthier of Kingston, Canada, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of New-York City.

As the bridal party entered the pretty church Mendelssohn's Wedding March was sung in Italian by the vested choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart, New-York. The ushers who preceded the bridal party were: Philip Daly, Jr., and Walter R. Patten of Long Branch; Henry Paddock of New-York, Guy Nichols of New-York, and J. Walter Collier, Jr., of New-York. Following the ushers came the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, who gave her away at the altar.

The maid of honor was Miss Marie A. Daly, the bride's sister, who wore a gown of yellow chiffon. She carried a bouquet of roses. The best man was Preston Lilleston of New-York.

Following the ceremony, which consumed the best part of two hours, a cablegram from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. was read giving the Papal benediction.

The reception, which took place at Mr. Daly's Chelsea Avenue mansion, was attended by over 500 people. Among the prominent ones were Col. and Mrs. Alexander McClure of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harkness Knorr, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Artzt, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Artzt, Mrs. M. Richards of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Count Oscar Von Schwedersky, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Byron of New-York, Arthur Byron, Mr. and Mrs. F. Von Freyburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harbeck of New-York, Mrs. M. Howard of Philadelphia, Major and Mrs. G. H. McLaughlin of Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Craig of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bradley of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Patton of Long Branch, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh of Baltimore, Md.; Henry M. Daly and family of Philadelphia, and United States Senator and Mrs. James Smith.

Dinsmore—Carey.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season took place in Trinity Chapel yesterday afternoon, when Miss Marion de Peyster Carey, daughter of Mrs. Richard Delafield, was married to William B. Dinsmore, Jr. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee.

The church was beautifully decorated with white roses, lilacs, palms, and ferns.

The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, Richard Delafield, wore a handsome gown of white satin, made with court train. The corsage was trimmed with point lace, and her veil was of tulle, trimmed with natural orange blossoms and kept in place by a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Madeline Dinsmore, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Henop, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Elsie Barber, Miss Susan T. Hall, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Julianna Cutting, and Miss Eleanor Cross. They wore gowns of white India muslin and large leghorn hats, with large white plumes. They carried bouquets of La France roses.

Mr. Dinsmore was attended by Alvin Adams of Boston as best man. The ushers were Valentine G. Hall, Oliver S. Campbell, Ford Huntington Frederick Prime, Delafield, L. Frederick Holbrook Betts, Dexter Blagden, Nathaniel Thayer Robb, and Frederick Foster Carey, brother of the bride. After the church ceremony there was a large reception at the bride's home, 10 West Ninth Street.

Langdon—Marvin.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4.—Miss Mary A. Marvin, daughter of Dr. C. A. Marvin, a well-known Brooklyn dentist, became the wife of Robert Getty Langdon, of the New York law firm of Slosson & Langdon, to-night at the First Congregational Church.

Miss Marvin has been a teacher in the Sunday school at the church for several years and for the last year has been the contralto soloist in the choir. The bridal party stood beneath the floral decorations that had been arranged for the silver anniversary services of the church. Several hundred guests

TURKEY'S REPLY DEFIANT

Proposed Control of Armenia by the Powers Is Rejected.

NAVY EXPECTED IN THE BOSPHORUS

A Prominent Aiwasian Chief at Trebizonde Commits Suicide to Escape Persecution from Officials.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch to The Globe from Constantinople says the Porte handed the reply of the Turkish Government to the joint proposals in regard to Armenia made by France, England, and Russia, to the representatives of those Governments in Constantinople to-day.

The contents of the document are kept secret, but it has been learned that the reply is unsatisfactory to the protesting Governments, Turkey objecting to their proposed control of Armenia.

The Central News learns that the Armenian Society of London has received telegrams from Constantinople, confirming the reports of the unsatisfactory nature of Turkey's reply to the powers about Armenia. These telegrams also state that a number of French and British war ships are expected to arrive in the Bosphorus to-morrow.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Central News says it is reported that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the Porte's answer to the Armenian proposals of the powers, a naval demonstration will be made in the Bosphorus by England, France, and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The Novosti publishes a dispatch from Tiflis which says: "The Journal Mschak asserts that a prominent Aiwasian chief at Trebizonde, in the Armenian eparchy, recently committed suicide in order to escape persecution at the hands of the Turkish officials."

A CONSPIRACY IN COSTA RICA.

Iglesias and Vasquez Against the President of Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Serious charges are made by El Pueblo, a daily newspaper published at Managua, Nicaragua, against the Costa Rican Government. The editor asserts that President Iglesias of Costa Rica was conspiring with ex-President Vasquez of Honduras to overthrow the present administration in Nicaragua during the recent occupation of Corinto by the British forces. It was generally expected at that time that the discontent of the Nicaraguans would result in driving President Zelaya and his Cabinet out of office.

According to El Pueblo, Iglesias and Vasquez proposed to assist the opponents of the administration in accomplishing their purpose. Two years ago, during the war between Nicaragua and Honduras, the latter was defeated, and Mr. Vasquez was driven from the country. He took refuge in Costa Rica, where he has since remained on intimate relations with President Iglesias. El Pueblo's comments are in these words:

"It is well known that when Iglesias was making professions of friendship to President Zelaya, and asking for an interview, to put an end to the differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he was requesting Vasquez not to go to the United States, but to remain in Costa Rica, at the head of the exiles from Nicaragua and Honduras, promising that he would help him when the hour of our affliction arrived. Letters taken from Vasquez in Honduras confirm this."

The same newspaper claims to have a draft of a secret treaty entered into by Iglesias and a representative of Vasquez, when the latter was President of Honduras, which had for its purpose a combination of the two republics to make war upon Nicaragua. The treaty was drawn in 1893, but was never submitted to the Congresses of the two countries for ratification. The full text, however, appears in the columns of El Pueblo.

MARSHAL MacMAHON MEMORIAL.

Festivities at Magenta Attended by Diplomatic French Officers.

MILAN, June 4.—A memorial statue of the late Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, second President of the Republic of France, was unveiled at Magenta to-day, the thirty-sixth anniversary of the victory at that place of the allied French and Sardinian Armies over the Austrians.

The town was en fête, and profusely decorated with French and Italian flags.

Gens. de Vaulgrenaut and Yung of the French Army attended the ceremonies and made addresses. Both speakers talked of the fraternal relations existing between France and Italy, and expressed the hope that the amity of the two nations would remain unimpaired. A dispatch was read from Gen. Mocenni, the Italian Minister of War, as follows: "The Army of Italy salutes the Army of France in memory of their joint action in the field."

ITALIAN DEPUTY ASSASSINATED.

Signor Ferrare Mortally Wounded by Unknown Men at Rimini.

ROME, June 4.—Signor Ferrare, who was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the recent canvass, was shot and mortally wounded by unknown persons at Rimini last evening.

Deputy Ferrare was accosted on the street by a group of unknown men, who first insulted him, and then fired several shots at him with a revolver. When Ferrare fell, the men ran away.

The assassination was undoubtedly the work of Anarchists. Signor Ferrare defeated the Socialist candidate Barbato in his district by a narrow majority.

FORMOSA'S FORMAL TRANSFER.

Japan Takes Possession at Kee-Lung and Mr. Foster Returns.

LONDON, June 4.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai saying that Li Ching Pang and John W. Foster have returned to that city from Formosa.

Mr. Foster said that the formal transfer of Formosa to the Japanese was effected at Kee-Lung on June 2, when the necessary documents were exchanged, Admiral Kabayama acting on the part of the Japanese Government.

Mr. Foster will probably return to the United States by the first steamer.

GEN. PRIMO RIVERA'S CONDITION

Major Clavijo's Sentence May Be Commuted Because of Insanity.

MADRID, June 4.—The condition of Captain General Primo Rivera, who was shot by Major Clavijo yesterday, is much worse to-day.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Standard says that the condition of Captain General Primo Rivera is very serious, traumatic pneumonia having set in. Gen. Sabos Marin has been appointed ad interim Captain General of Madrid.

According to this dispatch the sentence of the court-martial upon Major Clavijo, Captain General Primo Rivera's assassin, will not be announced until to-morrow.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that the execution of Major Clavijo, which was announced to take place to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow. It is possible that he may be respited or have his sentence commuted on the ground of insanity.

Gen. Ortega presided over the court-martial that tried Clavijo. The prisoner appears utterly indifferent as to his fate. He declares that he feels no regret for his act, and is not repentant. Captain General Primo Rivera is slightly better this evening.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Captain General Fernando Primo Rivera, who was shot by Major Clavijo at Madrid yesterday, is in command of the Department of Madrid. He is sixty years of age, and has had a long and honorable military service.

During the war between the Government troops and the Carlists, Gen. Rivera captured the town of Estella, and the title of Marquis of Estella was given to him in recognition of his gallantry. He held at one time the office of Governor General of the Philippine Islands, made war against the native savages, and conquered a large part of the country which had not been under Spanish control.

He served with distinction in the war against Morocco in 1860, and is a life member of the Spanish Senate. He has been wounded often, owing to his bravery in action, and is popular with the Spanish troops and people.

One of his daughters married an army officer, who committed suicide a few months ago. It was because of this unfortunate marriage that Gen. Rivera discouraged the attentions of Major Clavijo to his other daughter. Clavijo's reputation was not good.

CUBA IS FREE FROM CHOLERA.

Expected Outbreak of Disease Among Spain's Troops Not Realized.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The management of the Marine Hospital Service is more than gratified over the nature of reports received from the Medical Inspectors in Cuba respecting the progress of yellow fever on the island.

The officials had expected an outbreak of the disease among the raw levies of Spanish troops landed in Cuba to aid in suppressing the insurrection, but so far their expectations have not been realized.

Dr. Caminero, Medical Inspector at Santiago de Cuba, at the extreme eastern end of the island, reported to-day to Surgeon General Wyman that but four cases of yellow fever exist in that city. A similarly satisfactory report was received a few days ago from the Medical Inspectors at Havana.

Regarding the reported cases of yellow fever at Baltimore, Dr. Irwin telephoned to the local health officer to-day, and learned that one case was that of a man suffering from a heat stroke in connection with kidney disease, and the other that of a man smitten with malarial fever.

Forty-four Cuban Rebels Surrender.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4.—Forty-four insurgents have surrendered to the authorities at Sagua de Tanamo. It is said that others will follow their example.

Afghan Prince at Feast of Bairam.

LONDON, June 4.—Nasr Ullah Khan and his suite attended religious services in the Mohammedan mosque at Woking this morning, in celebration of the Moslem Feast of Bairam.

The services were conducted by an Imam (High Priest) who came from Constantinople especially for the occasion, assisted by two priests attached to the Woking Mosque.

Ameer Offends St. Petersburg.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a Vienna dispatch saying that the decision of the Ameer of Afghanistan that his son, Nasr Ulla Khan, who is now in this city, shall not visit the Czar, although he will visit the other Courts of Europe, has given grave offense to the Court of St. Petersburg.

Morocco Not Safe for Travelers.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Tangier says the Sultan of Morocco has officially informed the foreign representatives that the Government is powerless to guarantee the safety of travelers, and that foreigners going into the interior should be warned of this state of affairs.

French Troops Ill at Tamatave.

PARIS, June 4.—Gen. Duchesne, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, has sent from Tamatave a cable dispatch, saying that there is much sickness among the men forming the garrison at that town, and that fresh troops are urgently needed to take the place of those who are disabled.

Mrs. Gore Sues Lord Sudeley.

LONDON, June 4.—Mrs. Gore, an actress, who recently played minor parts in opera bouffe, has instituted an action against Lord Sudeley for breach of promise of marriage. Mrs. Gore, it is alleged, retired from the stage upon becoming engaged to Lord Sudeley.

Oscar Wilde's Mind Affected.

LONDON, June 4.—The Star asserts that Oscar Wilde's mental condition is seriously affected, and that he is being carefully watched by the medical staff of the prison. The Pall Mall Gazette says that it has been necessary to confine him in a padded room.

Ex-Queen Marie of Hanover Dying.

BERLIN, June 4.—Ex-Queen Marie of Hanover, mother of the Duke of Cumberland, is dying at Kissengen from pneumonia. The Duke of Cumberland has been summoned from Gmunden to her bedside. She is seventy-seven years of age.

Delegate to Railroad Congress.

LONDON, June 4.—Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, will represent the United States in the International Railroad Congress, which will begin here June 26.

American Cardinal and the Pope.

ROME, June 4.—The Pope, in conversation with Cardinal Gibbons, yesterday talked about the Catholic University at Washington. His Holiness showed the liveliest interest in the United States.

An Austrian Steam Sloop Sunk.

BREST, June 4.—An Austrian steam sloop and the French steamer Abeille were in collision here last evening, the sloop being sunk. The Austrian vessel had on board a number of officers on their way to Kiel. All on board were saved.

Consul Ballard Died of Apoplexy.

LONDON, June 4.—The death of W. C. H. Ballard, United States Consul at Hull, announced Sunday night, was the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Andrew D. White Calls on Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, June 4.—Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, called on United States Ambassador Bayard today. Mr. White will leave for home on the Paris, which sails for New York June 8.

ALL WENT TO SEE MR. WILSON

The Postmaster General Delivers a Speech at Oxford, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., June 4.—Postmaster General Wilson delivered the annual commencement address at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, to-day. The large chapel was taxed to its utmost, and hundreds, unable to enter, stood around the windows and doors. Mr. Wilson's theme was "American Citizenship, Its Duties, Privileges, and Responsibilities." Among other sentiments loudly applauded was: "I long to see the South again in national leadership."

All the candidates for State offices, from United States Senator down, were present, so that Mr. Wilson had an opportunity to meet Gov. Stone and nearly every other prominent Democrat in the State, most of whom went to Oxford for the express purpose of forming his acquaintance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ottawa, Ontario, June 4.—The steamer Perley, owned by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, burned while at anchor on Chats Lake to-day. The steamer Janet Craig, anchored close by, was damaged. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

Newark, N. J., June 4.—P. Ballantine & Son's malt house, grain elevator, and ale and porter brewery burned this morning. The loss is about $200,000, fully covered by insurance. The buildings will be rebuilt at once.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 4.—The ice factory and excelsior mill of William I. King and six dwellings were burned this morning. William Deshaza, the engineer of the excelsior mill, lost his life.

Saybrook, Conn., June 4.—The engine house of the Valley Division of the New-Haven road at Saybrook Point burned tonight, with three engines. Loss, $30,000.

Far Rockaway, L. I., June 4.—Fire in the chimney of A. Sampter's cottage this morning did $150 worth of damage.

The Providence Line for Boston and the East has resumed passenger service. Steamers "Connecticut" and "Massachusetts" leave daily, except Sunday, from New Pier 36 North River, at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

GRAND LODGE IN SESSION.

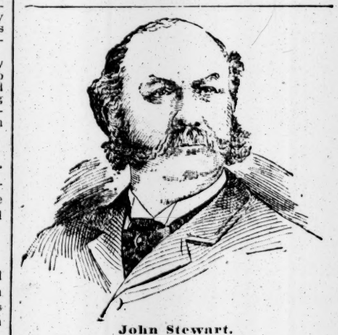
Large Attendance of Masons at the Annual Communication.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY

It Is Expected that John Stewart Will Be Chosen Grand Master —The Order's Excellent Condition.

When the one hundred and fourteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York was opened in Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, every seat in the large assembly room was occupied by the representatives of 720 out of the 734 lodges in the State. Many of the most prominent members of the fraternity were present.

After the representatives had been seated, Grand Master John Hodge and the officers of the Grand Lodge, preceded by Grand Marshal Charles W. Cushman, marched into the hall and were received



John Stewart.
Leading Candidate for Grand Master.

with Masonic honors. The officers present were as follows:

Grand Master John Hodge, Lockport; Deputy Grand Master John Stewart, New-York; Senior Grand Warden William A. Sutherland, Rochester; Junior Grand Warden Charles E. Ide, Syracuse; Grand Treasurer Jerome E. Morse, New-York; Grand Secretary Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York; Grand Chaplains Warren C. Hubbard, Rochester; John S. Bacon, Pulteney, and John W. Brown, New-York; Grand Marshal Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Grand Standard Bearer Charles H. Corbett, Sherman; Grand Sword Bearer Ferdinand Levy, New-York; Grand Stewards James R. Chamberlin, Rochester; Meyer Dittenhoefer, New-York; Henry E. Wilson, Marathon, and John Gunn, New-York; Senior Grand Deacon Townsend Scudder, Glen Head; Junior Grand Deacon William L. Alexander, Randolph; Grand Lecturer George H. Raymond, New-York; Grand Librarian Williliam J. Duncan, New-York; Grand Pursuivant George Skinner, New-York.

The Past Grand Masters present were James Gibson, Clinton F. Paige, Benjamin Flagler, J. Edward Simmons, Joseph J. Couch, Jesse B. Anthony, William Sherer, James Ten Eyck, Frederick A. Burnham, John W. Vrooman, and W. A. Brodie. Past Grand Treasurer Washington E. Connor and Past Junior Grand Warden Daniel Sickels were also present, and among the representatives from foreign Grand Lodges was ex-Recorder Smyth, who represents the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John W. Brown, the Grand Master proceeded to read his address, reviewing the last year's history of the craft in this State. He said that prosperity and harmony had prevailed throughout the jurisdiction, and the increase in membership had been satisfactory.

Reference was made to the death of Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master; John Hoole, who had been Tiler of the Grand Lodge for over a quarter of a century, and John J. Gorman, who had been for several years Grand Treasurer and President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, and fitting tribute was paid to the memory of the departed brethren.

The Grand Master reported that the utmost harmony existed in the relations with the Grand Lodges of Craft Masonry in the world. The Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Wyoming had withdrawn their representatives because these Grand Lodges had abolished the system of exchanging representatives, principally assigned by both was that the system had sown dissensions and engendered strained relations between grand jurisdictions. It was also alleged that the system had broken up friendly relations between Grand Lodges, and that it was at best of doubtful utility, and of no material benefit. The Grand Master said that he was not informed that any dissensions had arisen, or that strained relations had resulted through the instrumentality of Grand Representatives, or that friendly relations had been disturbed thereby, and that he was fully in accord with the sentiment that underlies the system.

A communication had been received from the King of Norway and Sweden announcing that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norway had become an independent body for the government of the lodges under its jurisdiction, and that Major General Otto Richard Kierulf was its Grand Master, and Crown Prince Oscar Gustav Adolf of Norway and Sweden its Pro. Grand Master. Recognition and an interchange of representatives were requested, and the Grand Master recommended the granting of the requests. A similar application from the Grand Orient of Italy, which was denied three years ago, had been renewed and had been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for consideration.

With reference to the revision of the "Constitution and Statues," the Grand Master said that he had appointed Past Grand Master William Sherer, Grand Secretary Ehlers, Commissioners of Appeals Rollin M. Morgan and Charles W. Mead, and District Deputy Grand Masters Philip Keck, Oscar F. Lane, William Rees, George McGown, and Edward J. Taylor a commission of constitution and statutory revision. These brethren had made a very careful revision, without disturbing the spirit of the law now in force, but had made plainer its provisions, and so arranged the various sections as to be more readily understood by the casual reader. Subject matters, similar in character, had been grouped together under appropriate headings, and such decisions as have, from time to time, been made and affirmed by the Grand Lodge had been incorporated with that part of the law to which they refer. The earnest attention of the representatives was invited to the report of the commission.

The subject of the status of unaffiliated Masons in the State was exhaustively treated by the Grand Master. He showed that during the past ten years 24,944 Masons were rendered non-affiliates for non-payment of lodge dues, and but 10,754 had been restored to active membership. In this way over $350,000 has been lost to the lodges. The Grand Lodge was asked to give the matter serious consideration, and adopt some means by which the large number of the unaffiliated might be materially reduced.

Referring to the Masonic Home and School at Utica, Grand Master Hodge said:

> On the occasion of my recent visit to the home I was forcibly impressed by the insufficient accommodations and the necessity for enlargements to the building. In their report the Trustees state this need, and recommend the extension of the east wing of the home to correspond with the west wing of the building. They also advocate the building or equipping of a hospital, the enlargement of the heating plant, and various other improvements. I am satisfied, both by personal observation and after hearing the statements of the Trustees, that the additions and improvements requested are for the best interest and welfare of the home, and I therefore recommend that you give due consideration to the matters contained in the report of said Trustees. The home has not only gladdened the hearts of many, given shelter to the orphan, dried the tears of the widow, relieved the aged and infirm brother from penury and want, but, through the rare judgment of our forefathers who inaugurated this work, every one entitled to admission within its walls can proudly enter without any sense of humiliation, or the feeling that he, or she, is a charge upon the generosity of any person.

In concluding his address, the Grand Master paid a flattering compliment to his associate officers and thanked them for the aid rendered him in the discharge of his duties.

The Grand Secretary reported that the receipts for the year were $69,981.45. At the date of his last report there were 86,214 members in good standing in the State. During the year 5,485 had been initiated, 5,016 passed, 5,552 raised, 1,053 affiliated, and 1,097 restored. There had been 2,625 unaffiliated, 1,382 had died, 1,098 dimitted, 219 dropped from the rolls, and 10 expelled, leaving 88,573 Masons in good standing on Dec. 31, 1894.

The Grand Treasurer reported that the balance on hand at the date of the last report was $49,430.13, since which time he has received from the Grand Secretary $69,981.45, and from interest on deposits $69.71, making a total of $120,108.29. The disbursements amounted to $72,910.18, leaving a balance on hand on May 16, 1895, of $47,198.11.

Past Grand Master Brodie presented the report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The trustees strongly recommended the enlargement of the home at Utica by the extension of the east wing, as was contemplated in the original plans, at a cost of $25,000; the addition of a hospital or infirmary building for the sick and feeble, to cost a similar sum; improvements to the heating plant, and a needed addition to the dining hall, to cost $7,500. To meet the expenditures for the new buildings and the needed improvements, the trustees have on hand $68,236.28, so that the work could be undertaken without infringing upon the reserve fund of $131,000, which is invested in bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. The trustees, therefore, asked for the authority to begin this work, a great deal of which can be done before cold weather sets in.

After the appointment of the regular standing committees the Grand Lodge took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning.

The election for officers is a special order for 10 o'clock this morning. The election of John Stewart, the present Deputy Grand Master, to the office of Grand Master is conceded, as Grand Master Hodge does not desire a re-election, and there has been no opposition developed to the promotion of Mr. Stewart. His election as Deputy Grand Master last year was the result of a revolt against the so-called "Grand Lodge ring," which, it was said, had controlled the elections for many years past. The "ring," it was reported, consisted of the officers of the Grand Lodge and the Past Grand Masters. The candidate of the "administration party" was Wright D. Pownal, and the anti-administration party put John Stewart in nomination. After an exciting canvass, Mr. Stewart was elected.

The interest in the elections to-day centres in the office of Deputy Grand Master. William A. Sutherland of Rochester, the present Senior Grand Warden, is in the regular line of promotion for Deputy Grand Master, and under ordinary circumstances there would be no contest, but the element which elected Mr. Stewart last year regard Mr. Sutherland as the "administration" candidate, and they remember that he opposed Mr. Stewart last year. Therein lies the kernel of the opposition to Mr. Sutherland, and his election, it is expected, will be contested by Charles E. Ide of Syracuse, the present Junior Warden. There was a great deal of wirepulling and logrolling among the representatives yesterday by the friends of Messrs. Sutherland and Ide, and if the latter remains in the field an exciting canvass and election may be looked for.

There are also two candidates for the office of Junior Grand Warden—the present Grand Marshal, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, who is supported by the representatives from the northern part of the State, and Charles W. Mead of Albany, one of the Commissioners of Appeals. The latter is looked upon as the administration candidate, and has the active support of Senior Grand Warden Sutherland and Past Grand Master Ten Eyck, who also comes from Albany.

Three hundred delegates, representing sixty-four subordinate chapters, attended the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, which was opened yesterday at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson of Brooklyn, the Grand Matron, presided, and was assisted by the Grand Patron, James E. Batsford of Seneca Falls.

In her address, the Grand Matron said that the order had been exceedingly prosperous during the last year. Eight new chapters had been organized, and thirteen had been constituted. Mrs. Patterson referred feelingly to the death of Past Grand Patron Robert Macoy, who was the founder of the order.

Mrs. Emma J. McKissock, the Grand Treasurer, reported the finances of the order in a flourishing condition. The reports of the associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Mary E. Lewis of Auburn; Associate Grand Patron Dr. J. V. B. Green of this city, and the Grand Secretary, Mrs. Christine Butterick, were also read to the convention.

An adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning, when the election for officers for the ensuing year will take place. It promises to be full of excitement. The Grand Chapter is divided into two camps. One section is opposed to the domination of the male members of the order. Last year the candidate for Grand Matron favored by the male members was elected, but this year the disgruntled ones threaten to reverse the order and to elect a candidate who is opposed to the undue influence of the men.

The most prominent candidates for Grand Patron are Dr. J. V. B. Green of this city and Jacob Couterie of Brooklyn, and for Grand Matron the candidates are Sophie Lighthouse and Jessie Ray, both of Rochester. Miss Anna Brooks is the only candidate yet named for Associate Matron.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Martyn Scudder.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Scudder died yesterday at his home in Winchester, Mass. He was born in Panditeripo, Taffna District, Ceylon, Feb. 5, 1822. He came to this city, and entered the University of the City of New-York, from which he was graduated in 1840. He studied at Union Theological Seminary, and in 1843 received his degree from that institution.

Immediately after his graduation he returned to India, and assumed the duties of missionary at the Madura station, under the direction of the American Board. Madras, Arcot, Vellore, Coonoos, and Olacommel were the different scenes of his work, and he founded many schools and churches.

Having studied medicine, he established a dispensary at Arcot, and gave to it his personal attention. He was an earnest student of languages, and wrote various religious books and tracts in the Sanskrit, Tamil and Teluga dialects.

Dr. Scudder's health failed, and he gave up his work in India in 1861, and returned to the United States. He became pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church, in San Francisco, and retained the pastorate until 1871.

Dr. Scudder in 1872 became pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The church then had but 368 members, who worshipped in a little brick chapel in Ormond Place. The doctor's abilities as a preacher early attracted attention, and the church soon proved too small to accommodate all those who came to hear his vigorous sermons.

As an outcome of his popularity, the present handsome church in Hancock Street was built, and until 1882 he was its pastor. When he left it in that year the entire debt of the church and its Sunday school room, amounting to $200,000, had been paid off, and a sum sufficient to build the Bethesda Chapel remained.

From Brooklyn, Dr. Scudder went to Chicago, and remained in that city until 1887 as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church. From this church he resigned in order to join his son, the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, and his daughter Catherine, who were engaged in missionary work in Japan. His wife accompanied him to that country, and Dr. Scudder used his knowledge of different languages to good purpose, teaching the Bible in the native institutions. He expected to end his days there, but his daughter's health failed, and necessitated his return to this country. At Pasadena, Cal., Catherine Scudder died, and then Dr. Scudder returned to Chicago to join his other son, Henry M. Scudder, M. D., whose death is still remembered there. Dr. Scudder was indicted for the murder of Mrs. F. H. Dunton, his mother-in-law, in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1892. He was lodged in jail to await his trial, and committed suicide there June 21, 1892. After that affliction, the Rev. Dr. Scudder and his wife moved to Winchester, Mass., and resided with their daughter, Mrs. Ordway.

Dr. Scudder was the author of many religious works, which were published in the Tamil language. Among them were "Liturgy of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," (Madras, 1862;) "The Jaina Book," (1865;) "Sweet Savors of Divine Truth," a catechism, (1868,) and "Spiritual Teaching," (1870.)

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Louise Landon Phelps, wife of Deputy Collector Dudley F. Phelps of the Law Division of the New-York Custom House, died yesterday, at 45 Mount Vernon Place, Boston, Mass., after a long illness, of consumption. She was a daughter of William H. Prince of Salem, Mass., and a cousin of Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor of Boston.

—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K. C. B., died in Paris Monday. He was the second son of the fifth Earl of Dunmore, and was born Nov. 22, 1806. He had held various diplomatic posts, having represented Great Britain at different times in Egypt, Switzerland, Persia, Denmark, and Portugal.

—Samuel W. Fuller, a contractor, painter, and merchant of Saratoga, N. Y., died yesterday. Mr. Fuller was born in Albany in 1816, came to Saratoga in 1844, and had since resided there. He had painted all the Saratoga hotels, churches, public buildings, and fine private residences.

—George L. Haight, for many years a dealer in flour at 26 Broad Street, and a member of the Produce Exchange, died Saturday. He was buried at Englewood, N. J., yesterday.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable designs in Furniture can best be had at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

GANG LEADERS CAPTURED

Four Men Who Are Supposed to Have Set Many Fires.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM STRONG

Morris Weiner Tries to Save Schoenholz by Denying an Affidavit— He Is Now Held for Perjury.

The District Attorney's office and Police Headquarters, acting in conjunction, yesterday, made four important arrests that are expected to uncover the criminal operations of what is said to be the largest gang of incendiaries that was ever at work in New-York.

Isaac Zuker, alleged to be the head of the gang, was taken into custody at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in Union Hill, by Detective Sergeants O'Brien and McCauley of the Central Office.

Abraham Krone, alleged to be another leading member of the gang, was arrested later in the day, at Broadway and Bond Union Hill, by Detective Sergeants O'Brien McCauley.

Morris Schoenholz, alleged to be another chief member of the gang, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of arson, was discharged from custody yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court on the request of Fire Marshal Mitchel, but was at once rearrested on another charge of the same nature by Detective Sergeants O'Brien and McCauley.

Morris Weiner, who had been held as a witness against Schoenholz, yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court denied under oath his previous affidavit, identifying Schoenholz as an incendiary. Thereupon a charge of perjury was at once made out against him.

There was another man who was taken to the District Attorney's office. He was Abraham Zuker, the brother of Isaac Zuker, but it was denied he was under arrest. He was taken before Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and was subsequently let go. He was said to have made a statement, but this could not be confirmed.

What is called by the Central Office detectives and the District Attorney's office the Zuker-Schoenholz-Krone gang is alleged to have operated extensively in New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere during the last five years. In that period, it is said, at least a dozen incendiary fires have been put to its credit in this city alone.

This is the fourth gang of incendiaries run down by the New-York authorities recently. The first was the gang of which Samuel Milch of 242 Henry Street is alleged to be the head. Milch was arrested, and is now under $10,000 bail. The detectives are keeping a very close watch on him, and he can be picked up any time, it is said, if he should change his mind about standing trial. It is alleged one human life was sacrificed, by suffocation, as a result of the incendiary operations of what is called by the officials the Milch gang.

The second gang was the one of which Adolph Hirschkopf is alleged to be the head. The members of this gang are said by the detectives to have originally affiliated with the Milch gang, and then with the Grauer gang.

The Grauer gang had Max H. Grauer at its head. From being a part of other gangs, it finally grew to be a distinct band of incendiaries, although some of its members are said to have worked sometimes in partnership with members of the Milch combine. Grauer was arrested, indicted, tried, and convicted, and was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary. He is now serving his sentence in Sing Sing. He was an insurance adjuster.

The largest gang, and the one last to be uncovered is the Zuker-Schoenholz-Krone band. Several members of this combination are still at large. The plans of this gang were simple. They started fires, mostly explosive fires, in dry goods and clothing stores, and in retail business places. The stock saved from one fire was moved to another place, and was there put through a second scorching. The cost was comparatively little, and the profits were proportionately large. The chief men in the combination are said to have become rich.

The four gangs are said to have collected in New-York from $500,000 to $700,000 in insurance.

Isaac Zuker, after his arrest in Union Hill yesterday morning, was put in the jail at that place, to await extradition papers from Trenton. He will then be brought to New-York. One of his occupations is that of a file maker, but the detectives say he has several other trades. The charge on which Zuker was arrested is arson in the first degree. He was charged with having set fire to the store 566 Tenth Avenue, at Forty-first Street, on the night of April 7, this year.

According to the detectives, Morris Schoenholz was to have set the store on fire, for the reason that Zuker's wife was nervous and did not want her husband to get too actively mixed up in the affair. At the last moment, however, it is alleged, Schoenholz weakened, and Zuker himself set the place on fire. The fire occurred about 7:30 P. M., and was extinguished before it had spread beyond the store.

The charge on which Abraham Krone was arrested was arson in the third degree. He was charged with criminal complicity in an incendiary fire in his clothing store, in Park Row, near Baxter Street, on or about Feb. 1, 1893. Krone was taken in custody on a warrant issued by Recorder Goff. When arraigned before the Recorder Krone said he was 50 years old and was born in Prussia. He gave his residence as 236 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. This is one of the fine neighborhoods in the City of Churches. It is on Prospect Park slope. Krone, through his counsel, Jacob Berlinger, pleaded not guilty. He was held in $4,000 bail and will be examined to-day.

Besides the charge on which Isaac Zuker was held in Union Hill there are two other complaints against him. One is to the effect that he was criminally an accomplice in setting fire to the tenement 266 Division Street, this city, Jan. 3, 1892. Schoenholz is implicated in this charge. The third complaint against Zuker is that he was the accomplice of Abraham Krone in the incendiary fire in Krone's Park Row clothing store, Feb. 1, 1893.

Schoenholz's first appearance before the officers of the law yesterday was as a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court. He was to have been realigned there before Justice Ryan at 2 P. M., on the charge of setting fire, Jan. 1, this year, to the apartments of Harris Deitsch, in the tenement 285 East Fourth Street. It was 3 o'clock before Schoenholz was brought before the Justice in the private room in the rear of the court, and the delay was due to what Abraham Levy called "juggling." Mr. Levy, who had never set eyes on Schoenholz, had been employed as the prisoner's counsel by the wife the day before. The lawyer yesterday spent several hours trying to find his client. He went first to the Yorkville Police Court Prison, from there to the Tombs, thence to Police Headquarters, and finally to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Levy alleged that at Police Headquarters he was falsely told Schoenholz was not there. Schoenholz had been committed to the Yorkville Court Prison by Justice Ryan's order, but he was taken from there Monday. He was first interviewed by Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who has been indefatigable in the prosecution of the arson cases, and then he was removed to Police Headquarters, and lodged there Monday night. He was again taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and from there he was taken direct to Yorkville Police Court. Detective Sergeant McCauley got him there an hour late, and was promptly scolded both by Lawyer Levy and Justice Ryan. The latter said it looked as though there had been juggling somewhere. Fire Marshal Mitchell also became angry, and declared that somebody at Police Headquarters had fibbed about Schoenholz's whereabouts. All three gentlemen were pacified when informed that the District Attorney's office had caused the entire delay, and had been responsible for the migrations of the prisoner. "Anything the District Attorney's office does is all right," said the Fire Marshal. "We are working in harmony." Morris Weiner, the witness against Schoenholz, was then brought in, and put in a chair facing Schoenholz. There was a great contrast between the two men. Schoenholz is tall and bony, with curly brown hair, high cheek bones, a yellow face, a yellow moustache, and a long nose. His muddy eyes were all the time snapping. Schoenholz was shabbily dressed, although he is said to be well-to-do. His shoes were large and coarse, and his clothes were seedy. He wore a dingy green cravat, and sat, round shouldered, with a bundle in his lap.

Weiner is short and thin, with a lean neck, a drooping dark mustache, and sharp, thin features. His brown eyes are of the roving kind. His face was pale. His hands were long and bony. He was better dressed than Schoenholz.

Fire Marshal Mitchel examined Weiner, questioning him on his affidavit made last Friday in the Fire Marshal's office.

In this affidavit Weiner said he saw Schoenholz go into the tenement 285 East Fourth Street, and afterward met him in Harris Deitsch's rooms, where the plan was laid to burn the rooms, and Schoenholz received $40 from Deitsch. In the affidavit Weiner positively declared Schoenholz to be the incendiary, and related all the circumstances of the fire, which netted Deitsch $1,000, paid by the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

It was evident by Weiner's answer to the Fire Marshal's first question yesterday, that he was resolved to repudiate his affidavit in full.

Weiner admitted having been in Deitsch's rooms Jan. 3. He said he saw a man go in the building with a bundle, but swore he did not see the man's face, and could not swear the man was Schoenholz. Weiner said he saw a strange man, a man he had never seen before, in Deitsch's rooms, and heard some talk about $40, but did not get a good view, and could not now say that Schoenholz was the man. Weiner said he did not overhear what the man was to be paid $40 for, but saw Deitsch pay the man $20. Everything else in his affidavit Weiner denied.

Fire Marshal Mitchel folded up the affidavit. Schoenholz grinned.

"I ask leave," said the Fire Marshal, turning to Justice Ryan, "to withdraw the present charge against Schoenholz. I do this because I learn that Detective Sergeant McCauley is here with a bench warrant for Schoenholz's arrest on another charge of arson."

Justice Ryan dismissed the charge. Schoenholz frowned.

"I now make the charge of perjury against Weiner," said the Fire Marshal.

"I should think you would," said Justice Ryan.

Schoenholz was at once placed under arrest on the new charge, and Weiner was held until the Fire Marshal had made out the charge of perjury against him, when he was formally put under arrest. He bit his lips and started to make a statement. "I warn you not to talk until you have secured counsel," said Justice Ryan.

"I made my affidavit not intending to say what I did," exclaimed Weiner.

Afterward, to the reporters, Weiner said he had described to the Fire Marshal the man he saw in the Deitsch apartment, but had not named him, because he did not know him. The name, Weiner declared, was put in his mouth by the Fire Marshal, who told him that Schoenholz was the man. Fire Marshal Mitchel said Weiner's statement was bosh.

From the Yorkville Police Court Schoenholz was taken to the new Criminal Courts Building and arraigned before Recorder Goff.

Schoenholz, who said he was forty-five years old and lived at 142 Lewis Street, was charged with arson in the second degree. The accusation was that on Jan. 3, 1892, he set fire to the tenement 266 Division Street.

Schoenholz's lawyer, Abraham Levy, asked Recorder Goff to fix the bail at $10,000. "We can easily furnish that amount," he said. Schoenholz's appearance and his seedy attire were in marked contrast to those of the usual prisoner who is able to "easily furnish" $10,000 bail.

Assistant District Attorney McManus asked that bail be fixed at $20,000. The Recorder set bail at $15,000, and Schoenholz was committed.

Weiner, after the complaint of perjury had been made against him by Fire Marshal Mitchel, was taken out into the Yorkville Court room and arraigned before Police Justice Deuel, who held him in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

SIGNED BY BUFFALO'S MAYOR

Bill Allowing the Development of Electric Power in the Niagara.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Alonzo C. Mather, the Chicago engineer who wants permission to develop electric power in the

SIR WALTER WAS BEATEN

Stephen J. Did the Trick in the Brookdale Handicap.

REQUITAL WON THE SEASIDE STAKES

Racing in Front Didn't Work Well with Either Sir Walter or Wernberg—Racing at Gravesend Next Week.

In spite of the certainty that it would be cold and disagreeable at the race track yesterday, with a possibility of rain to add to the discomfort, there was a surprisingly large crowd on hand to see the six races announced by the Brooklyn Jockey Club decided. The sport was rather commonplace, when compared with some of that furnished during the preceding nine days, yet the crowd seemed to enjoy it thoroughly, and speculation was lively on each race. It was a day that paid its way for the club, and so satisfactory has the meeting been that there will be three days' racing next week, to fill the gap up to the running of the Suburban on Saturday week.

Fred Taral was not able to be in the saddle yesterday, as he has not fully recovered from the effect of blood poisoning, but he expects to be able to ride to-morrow. His inability to ride is said to have been the reason for the scratching of Hornpipe in the Brookdale Handicap, which was the feature of the day's sport.

Thirteen horses were colored on the card for this race, but only four of them faced the starter, with Sir Walter carrying the top weight, an odds-on favorite. This game representative of the Oneck Stable ran a good race, but the task assigned him was a bit too much for him to carry out successfully, and he was beaten by the rank outsider of the lot, Stephen J., the property of George Jacobs, who, with his associates, made quite a coup in the ring by their horse's victory, as every colored man at the track who had any money backed him both ways, and won all their bets.

Sir Walter's defeat was probably due to the fact that he had to act as his own pace-maker, as none of the other riders would go to the front, all having received orders to wait on Sir Walter, and then to beat him in the stretch if possible. The orders were obeyed to the letter, so far as waiting was concerned, and Doggett was forced to race away in front with Sir Walter, who was full of running, under a choking pull. This told so much on the horse that when the quartet reached the stretch and racing was begun in earnest, Sir Walter was not up to racing at his best, and the light-weighted Stephen J. beat him home, after a hard struggle, by a half length. Lazzarone was three lengths further away, and only beat Sister Mary by a neck for the third money. The latter, with Griffin in the saddle, was heavily played for the place at even money, with quite a little betting on her to win the event at sixes and eights.

The other stake race was the Seaside, for two-year-olds, in which a field of nine ran over the five-furlong course. Requital of the Gideon & Daly string was an odds-on favorite for the event, with the Morris colt, Brisk, one of their English-bred youngsters, the second choice, and the rest of the lot friendless in the speculation. Brisk and Castleton were first to show in the breakaway, Requital leading the rear division. The pair named ran in front to the head of the stretch, where Castleton quit, Griffin then rushed Requital through to the front, and the son of Eothen won the race rather handily by a length from Premier, who finished strong and beat Brisk handily for the second money.

Wernberg, carrying the top weight, and about even favorite with Gotham for the opening six-furlong dash, raced himself to death in front of his field, and was the last to finish, Gotham winning the dash very cleverly for Col. Ruppert by a scant length from Our Jack, who was, as usual, "the bottled-up good thing that was to be uncorked."

Pierre Lorillard fumished the winner of the scramble for two-year-old maidens in the filly Ardath. It was the second race, and Tenderness was the choice of the talent. These two, with McCafferty's filly Religion, made all the running, and had the race between them, making the liveliest kind of a finish, in which Ardath won by a length from Tenderness, the latter barely beating Religion home under the whip. Fascination, on whom there was considerable play, was pulled up when Doggett saw he could not get a place, and finished in the ruck.

The last two races, both selling affairs, were won by Mirage and Prig, inmates of the stable of A. H. and D. H. Morris, the surviving sons of the late John A. Morris. Langdon, who was favorite for the race won by Mirage, landed the second place, and Song and Dance, favorite for the last race, could do no better than run third.

Details of the racing, the order in which the horses finished, and the current odds against the runners, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A heavy handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¼.

1—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c., 3 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 116 pounds..(Lambley)
2—Our Jack, W. Donohue's b. c., 4, 115.. (Hamilton)
3—Aurelian, Adele Stable's b. c., 4, 110....(Penn)
4—Wernberg, 4, 125.
5—Cromwell, 3, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Gotham	3—5	15—1..Sue Kittie	6—1
11—5..Our Jack	4—5	20—1..Cromwell	8—1
20—1..Aurelian	3—1	5—2..Wernberg	4—5

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¼.

1—Ardath, P. Lorillard's ch. f., by Sensation-Aster, 108 pounds..(Penn)
2—Tenderness, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 108 ..(Penn)
3—Religion, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 115.(Reiff)
4—Barrytone II., 111.
5—Perry Day, 111.
6—Montezuma, 118.
7—Nick Johnson, 111.
8—Fascination, 108.
9—Top-Topsy, 108.
10—M. D. R., 111.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Ardath	1—5	1—2..Montezuma	8—1
5—2..Tenderness	4—5	20—1..Nick Johnson	8—1
6—1..Religion	2—1	2—1..Fascination	3—5
10—1..Barryton II.	4—1	20—1..Top-Topsy	8—1
7—1..Perry Day	5—2	20—1..M. D. R.	8—1

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Seaside Stakes for two-year-olds, of $50 each, or $20 if declared; starters to pay $100 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Requital, John Daly's b. c., by Eothen-Retribution, 105 pounds..(Griffin)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 90½..(R. Dogett)
3—Brisk, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 105.. ..(Penn)
4—Sebastian, 105.
5—Bessie Browning, 90.
6—Castleton, 100.
7—Patrol, 90.
8—Forum, 103.
9—Fred Train, 118.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2..Requital	Out	20—1..Castleton	8—1
10—1..Premier	4—1	12—1..Patrol	4—1
4—1..Brisk	1—1	10—1..Forum	4—1
5—1..Sebastian	6—1	25—1..Fred Train	10—1
8—1..Bessie Browning	3—1		

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-years-old and upward, of $50 each, or $20 if declared; starters to pay $100 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—Stephen J., George Jacobs's b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Ulsie, 102½ pounds..(Penn)
2—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 5, 126.. ..(Doggett)
3—Lazzarone, Erie Stable's ch. c., 4, 118.. ..(Murphy)
4—Sister Mary, 5, 116.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Stephen J.	9—5	4—1..Lazzarone	4—5
1—3..Sir Walter	Out	6—1..Sister Mary	6—5

Won by three parts of a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51½.

1—Mirage, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., by Cyclops-All Hope, 104 pounds..(Penn)
2—Langdon, J. H. Kelly & Co.'s ch. g., 109½.. ..(Doggett)
3—Sir Dixon, Jr., J. Reiser's gr. c., 109..(Welsh)
4—Jack the Jew, 102.
5—Abingdon, 102.
6—Roundelay, 102.
7—Corncob, 109.
8—Andrews, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Mirage	1—1	25—1..Abingdon	10—1
8—5..Langdon	3—5	4—1..Roundelay	7—5
5—1..Sir Dixon, Jr.	8—5	20—1..Corncob	8—1
6—1..Jack the Jew	2—1	4—1..Andrews	15—1

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.

5—Frig, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 4 years, by Galore-Prude, 104 pounds.....(Penn)
2—Charade, W. R. Jones's b. h., 6, 105.. ..(J. Lambley)
3—Song and Dance, Blemton Stable's b. g., 4, 104 ..(Grimn)
4—George Dixon, 4, 97.
5—St. Michael, 5, 110.
6—Play or Pay, 4, 97.
7—W. B., 6, 105.
8—Ajax, 5, 118.
9—Restraint, 5, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Prig	1—1	12—1..Play or Pay	5—1
10—1..Charade	4—1	15—1..W. B.	6—1
6—5..Song & Dance	2—5	7—2..Ajax	1—1
8—1..George Dixon	5—2	25—1..Restraint	10—1
10—1..St. Michael	4—1		

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

TROTTING AT POINT BREEZE.

King Albert and Pantomime the Winners—One Lively Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Having made a sort of half-hearted attempt to conduct trotting without betting at Belmont Park last week, the local turfmen have plucked up a little courage. There were entries enough for the second circuit meeting at Point Breeze to occupy three days, and the association that controls the old track between the rivers decided to make a bid for public patronage.

The storm of last night made it doubtful whether the course would be fit for the sulkies this afternoon, so that a large attendance was not to be expected. As the clouds vanished and it was decided to go on, the one special train carried about 500 people to the grounds. These, with the road drivers, who are always on hand, brought the attendance close to 700, a very good showing under the conditions, especially as the card had only two events and did not promise much.

After waiting about an hour for the mud to dry, it was deemed advisable to call the horses and reward those who had proved their loyalty to the sport, even with speculation of any kind tabooed. The 2:32 class for trotters opened proceedings, resulting in a lively contest of five heats. King Albert, whose form earlier in the circuit entitled him to first place, was suffering from a quarter crack, as a result of his engagement at Belmont Park last week. This interfered with him so much that Prince Purdy was able to take the lead and carry the stallion to a break in the brush down the stretch in the first two heats. Both miles were below the gelding's former record, but King Albert made him go still faster in the third heat. They were having an exciting battle in the last furlong, with Prince Purdy a length to the good, when the pneumatic tire collapsed and came off the wheel on the near side. This handicap was fatal to the gelding's chances, and King Albert had him at his mercy.

The three heats took the stiffness out of the latter's complaining foot, and he ended matters in the next two heats, with Prince Purdy unable to get on even terms.

Young Tyson, who piloted the winner, was supposed to have the 2:21 trot at his command, with Ramola as well. The latter was in good form, but Pantomime, a steady-going little mare from North Carolina, was more at home in the sticky going. She outfooted Ramola for the first heat in 2:18¾, cutting her record 3 seconds. In the next mile, Ramola went to pieces near the distance, and Pantomime finished, with speed to spare, in 2:17¾. That disposed of the most dangerous member of the big field, and the stout little mare was good for a third heat in 2:18¼, when National chased her out.

As there are three classes, including the 2:24 and 2:18 trots, and the 2:25 pace, which make up Wednesday's card, with an average of twenty-two entries in each, and the weather seems settled, the attendance is sure to be an improvement over that of to-day. It is understood that pool selling might go on, but the management does not care to risk outside interference.

Summary:

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

King Albert, br. c., by King. Nutwood, Windsorina, by Voucher, (Tyson)				5	9 1 1 1
Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock, (Clayton)				1	1 2 3 2
Dart, ch. g., (Achuff)				4	2 6 5 3
Agatha, b. m., (Cummings)				2	5 3 6 5
Ramola, b. m., (Smith)				9	8 8 2 8
Allie S., br. m., (Greenway)				3	4 3 4 4
William H. T., g. g., (Ernest)				8	3 7 8 9
Prince G., ch. g., (Fawling)				6	7 4 9 6
Cecilia B., b. m., (Ryan)				7	9 9 7 7

Time—2:25¼; 2:25¾; 2:22½; 2:26¾; 2:23¾.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Pantomime, b. m., by Arthurton-Iota, by Princeps, (Rank)				1	1 1
Ramola, b. m., (Tyson)				2	2 3
National, b. s., (M. Demorest)				11	3 3
King Harry, b. g., (Payne)				3	5 6
Queen Allah, ch. m., (Harris)				4	4 4
Brown Jim, br. g., (F. R. Turner)				10	7 5
Anteeone, b. g., (Ernest)				6	6 6
Charley H., g. g., (Byrnes)				5	9 6 9
Lady B., r. m., (Jackson)				9	8 7
Grace W., blk. m., (Odell)				7	11 10
Pabst, b. g., (Clark)				6	10 dr.
Student, ch. g., (Brown)					dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18¾.

NEWS FOR RACEGOERS.

—An interesting book for all betting men has just been published by Goodwin Brothers, publishers of The Official Turf Guide. It is called "How to Make or Lose Money on a Small Capital," and treats exhaustively and intelligently of the subject of turf speculation. There are no writers better able to handle such a subject clearly than are the Messrs. Goodwin, with their years of experience as turf commissioners and compilers of statistics. The book explains all the methods of bettting on races, points out the fallacies and the strong points of "systems," and is full of interesting and accurate statistical matter that will teach the turf speculator a few points he never dreamed of. Track anecdotes and incidents are used freely to illustrate points, the betting crank is handled without gloves, and altogether the book is lively, interesting, and instructive.

—Agreement as to racing dates at the Sheepshead Bay track and the Brighton Beach track have been reached. The Coney Island Jockey Club has surrendered Saturday, July 6, to the Brighton Beach people, who have therefore agreed not to run on the Fourth of July. The Brighton Beach and Queens County Clubs, the latter racing over the new mile track at Aqueduct, L. I., have agreed to race daily on alternate weeks, starting July and August dates for the Fall meetings at Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and Morris Park have not yet been settled upon. This will probably be done in a few days.

—Major Domo's yearlings, now in the stud at Tennessee, are said to be the finest looking youngsters in the West. Col. Ruppert has sent five mares to East Meade to be bred to him. The Colonel has five fine yearlings in Tennessee bred in this way: Filly, by Linden, dam Bellona, by the Ill Used; filly, by Iroquois, dam Victrix, by Longfellow; filly, by Linden, dam Carolina; filly, by Hindoo, dam Chartreusse, and colt by Linden, dam Delilah, the dam of St. Maxim.

—Col. "Jack" Chinn, owner of Lissak, and other horses racing in the name of the Kentucky Stable, thinks that Griffin, who rides for Gideon & Daly, is the finest jockey this country has ever seen. He believes Griffin a shrewder, cooler boy, with better judgment, than Taral, Murphy, or Garrison ever had. McLaughlin is the only one who was ever superior to Griffin, in the Colonel's judgment.

—Green Morris has a two-year-old with which he claims he can beat all records at a half mile, four and a half furlongs, and five furlongs. He says he will prove this to any one who is willing to pay his price for the youngster. This fleet two-year-old is supposed to be the filly, Sallie Clicquot, which Western trainers say is the best-looking filly they have seen in many years.

—Hughes, who trains for C. H. Smith, is expected at Sheepshead Bay to-day with his string of horses, consisting of Chant, Buckwa, Cactus, Semper Lex, Pearl Song, Basso, Elva, All Over, Biasco, Pomfret, and a couple of two-year-olds. The string will remain here until the opening of the Fall meeting at the Oakley track.

—The Saratoga Racing Association has decided to begin its races at 11 A. M. this year, in order to satisfy the wishes of the townspeople, the hotel proprietors, and racegoers generally. Gottfried Walbaum would not do it last year, as it interfered with his playing faro all night.

—"Tommy" Griffin, who claimed the colt, Fair aFith, out of a selling race at Louisville, won the Fris Wheel with her at Latonia last Saturday. The stakes were worth $2,400, and Griffin also won $5,000 in bets on the colt, which was a fair clearing up for a selling plater.

—The mouth disease, which has affected so many of the horses at the Brooklyn and Sheepshead Bay track, has appeared at the Latonia and Chicago tracks.

—Halma, the crack three-year-old of the West, is to be brought here after the Saratoga meeting to try conclusions with the three-year-olds about here.

—The Jockey Club has a meeting this afternoon at Mr. Belmont's office.

Results at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—There was a decided improvement in the attendance at the Pimlico races here to-day, and ten bookmakers did business in the ring. The racing was rather commonplace, resulting in this fashion:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Hellas, 119 pounds, (Scott,) 10 to 1, won; Humming Bird, 108, (Sheedy,) 4 to 1, second; Disguise Action, 117, (McKenny,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Contrition, Colonel South, and Elkridge also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Imposition, 115 pounds, (Sheedy,) 11 to 5, won; Nover, 115, (Fox,) 8 to 5, second; Muriel, 105, (Finnegan,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Dolobran, Petitioner, Maple Prince, Lady Greenway, and Cutalong also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Cass, 98 pounds, (Scott,) 2 to 1, won; Van Brunt, 97, (Finnegan,) 10 to 1, second; Paladin, 95, (Hirsch,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Lady Adams, Rocket, and Trump also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile.—Laura Davis, 108 pounds, (Scott,) 3 to 1, won; Perfidy, 108, (Healy,) 3 to 1, second; Bernardine, 108, (Dorsey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Fotble also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Polydora, 100 pounds, (Sheedy,) even, won; Ornus, 105, (Scott,) 6 to 1, second; Foundling, 105, (Healy,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Solitarie and Wheeler also ran.

Osgood's Fast Riding.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—At the handicap sports of the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon on Franklin Field, W. D. Osgood won the two-mile bicycle race in 4:55, which is 12 seconds faster than the intercollegiate record. Later in the afternoon Osgood, aided by pacemakers, rode two miles in 4:49 3-5, thus clipping 5 2-5 seconds off his time in the race earlier in the day. G. W. Orton, the champion amateur mile runner, ran two miles in 9:41. This is 27 seconds faster than the collegiate record, held by Orton's fellow-collegian, Jarvis. Osgood's and Orton's records of this afternoon are collegiate records, for, to make an intercollegiate record, the time must be made at intercollegiate games.

WON BY GOOD BATTING.

New-York Defeats St. Louis—"Dad" Clarke Pitches Well.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Baltimore, 10; Cleveland, 6.
Boston, 12; Cincinnati, 5.
Washington, 18; Louisville, 3.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Pittsburg	24	12	.667
Chicago	22	15	.595
Baltimore	17	12	.586
Boston	17	12	.586
Cincinnati	20	15	.571
Cleveland	20	15	.571
Philadelphia	18	14	.563
New-York	16	17	.485
Brooklyn	14	18	.438
Washington	14	29	.412
St. Louis	12	24	.333
Louisville	6	26	.188

After the ridiculous defeat the New-Yorks received Saturday last at the hands of the St. Louis team, when the score was 23 to 2, they took the precaution yesterday of placing Clarke in the box, the pitcher who had proved such a good barrier Friday to the Chicago players. There were 1,000 spectators present. Baseball admirers in this city will not turn out in large numbers to see a losing team.

The New-Yorks had no luck in the first and second innings in the shape of scoring, though Van Haltren made a safe hit. When Roger Connor, an old favorite in this city, stepped up to the plate he was greeted with hearty applause, but he failed to accomplish anything with the stick in return. Peitz then led off with a single, and Quinn followed by hitting safely to right. Ely's sacrifice advanced them each a base, and on Dowd's drive to centre both men scored, much to the chagrin of the local team and their admirers. More uneasiness was added by Clarkson hitting safe, sending Dowd to second. Brown then filled the bases by dropping a ball in right field, but the trouble was ended by Cooley sending a high fly to Van Haltren in centre field.

In the fourth inning Tiernan led off for the home team with a single, and on the hit by Davis to right field ran around to third. The next two batsmen, Doyle and Van Haltren, fell easy victims. Davis stole second, and on Stafford's hit Tiernan scored and Davis went to third. Stafford started to steal second, and Davis put for home. The ball was passed to second, and then to the plate. The latter was a very close decision, but the umpire decided it safe. Peitz felt that the decision was wrong, and he kicked so vigorously that he was fined $25 by the umpire and put out of the game. Wilson then made a clean hit and Stafford scored.

In the last half of the inning Pietz was replaced by Miller, Dowd was sent to third, and Breitenstein sent to first field. After the final man was disposed of on a fly to Tiernan, Ely hit safe to right, and Dowd followed with another single to left. Then Clarkson bunted to third, and on Stafford's wild throw to first Ely and Davis scored, while Clarkson went to second. This ended the run getting, as Brown hit to left and Clarkson was thrown out while trying to go to third, while Miller went out on a fly to Burke.

There was no more scoring until the seventh inning, when the New-Yorks added four more runs to their score. Singles were made by Clarke and Fuller, and on a two-bagger by Burke the former scored and the latter went to third. Then Tiernan made a three-bagger and Fuller and Burke both scored, while Tiernan scored the fourth run of the inning on a single to right by Davis.

By good free hitting the New-Yorks added two more runs to their score in the eighth inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	0	2	4	1	0		
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Miller, 3b, c	0	0	2	1	1		
Connor, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		
Peitz, c	1	1	2	1	0		
Quinn, 2b	1	2	3	3	0		
Ely, ss	1	1	4	5	1		
Dowd, rf, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		
Clarkson, p	0	0	1	3	0		
Breit'ein, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	4	10	27	13	2		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf	2	2	4	1	0		
Tiernan, rf	3	3	3	0	0		
Davis, 1b	1	3	11	0	0		
Doyle, 2b	0	1	1	4	0		
Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Stafford, 3b	1	1	1	4	1		
Wilson, c	0	2	5	1	0		
Clark, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Fuller, ss	1	1	1	3	0		
Total	9	15	27	14	1		

St. Louis	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New-York	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; New-York, 9. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1; New-York, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 5; off Clark, 1. Struck out—By Clarkson, 2; by Clark, 1. Home run—Tiernan. Three-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—Davis, (2,) Van Haltren, Stafford, Brown. Double plays—Brown and Connor, Quinn, Ely, and Connor. Wild pitch—Clarkson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

BROOKLYN'S HARD LUCK.

Led up to the Eighth Inning, and Then Beaten by Pittsburg.

Pittsburg won a game from Brooklyn at Eastern Park yesterday in the last two innings, and 2,000 spectators were disappointed.

Donovan opened the game for the visitors with a safe hit to left, reached second on Clingman's sacrifice, and scored on a passed ball. In the last half of the inning the home team scored 8 runs. Griffin and Corcoran made safe hits, but the former was put out at third. Lachance made a hit, and Treadway got his base on balls, filling the bases. Corcoran scored on Shindle's fly to Smith, and the bases were again filled by Daly beating out a ball to the bat. Anderson then made a hit, and Lachance and Tredway scored.

The Brooklyns added another run to their score in the second inning on a base on an error, a sacrifice, and a slipping Cross for a hit by Lachance. In the fourth inning Stenzel hit a liner to left field for a clean home run.

Lachance in the fifth inning got his base on balls, went to second on Treadway's hit to left, to third on Sugden's wild throw, and scored on Shindle's out at first. By clever work the Pittsburgs scored a run in the sixth inning, while the Brooklyns returned the compliment in the seventh. The game was won in the last two innings by the Pittsburg Club. Stenzel got his base in the eighth on an error by Anderson and singles by Smith and Bierbauer, and a two-bagger by Cross sent in 3 runs.

In the ninth inning Clingman made a base hit and stole second. He scored on a base hit by Stenzel, who went to third on Smith's hit. Smith stole second, and both men scored on a hit by Bierbauer. The score.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	1	0		
Cling'n, 3b	1	1	1	3	2		
Beckley, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		
Stenzel, cf	4	3	4	0	0		
Smith, lf	2	3	2	0	0		
Bierba'r, 2b	1	2	2	2	1		
Cross, ss	2	1	2	9	1		
Sugden, c	0	0	3	0	3		
Hart, p	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	9	13	27	15	6		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	2	5	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	2	0		
L'chance, 1b	3	2	11	2	0		
Treadway, rf	1	1	2	1	0		
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	1	3		
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Grim, c	0	1	4	4	0		
Kennedy, p	1	0	0	2	1		
Total	6	10	27	15	4		

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	—9
Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Hart, 5; Off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Hart, 2. Home run—Stenzel. Two base hit—Daly. Sacrifice hits—Clingman and Hart. Stolen bases—Clingman, Stenzel, Smith, Bierbauer, Cross, Lachance. (2.) Double plays—Grim and Lachance; Tredway and Lachance; Cross and Beckley. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hart, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lang.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 11. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	—10	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Hemming and Clark; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	4	0	0	1	7	0	—12	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—5	

Base hits—Boston, 12; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Phillips and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	5	0	2	0	4	3	0	4	—18	
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3	

Base hits—Washington, 13; Louisville, 7. Errors—Louisville, 8. Batteries—Anderson, McGuire, and Coogan; McDermott, Welch, and Zahner. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Peckskill, 10; Mohegan, 9.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—A thousand people witnessed the last game of baseball at the academy grounds here to-day between the Peekskill Military Academy and the Mohegan Lake Academy. The last game resulted in a score of 24 to 1 in favor of Mohegan. The Peekskills selected Glover, a graduate, as pitcher. He was put in the box to-day despite protest. But rather than disappoint the crowd, and especially the ladies, who with the schools' colors had gathered in large numbers, the Mohegans decided to play. The game was punctuated with general kicking on the part of Peekskill. Score:

Mohegan	0	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	0—	9
Peekskill	2	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	—10	

Carter's Pitching Days May Be Over.

NEW-HAVEN, June 4.—It is now almost certain that Walter Carter, the Yale pitcher, will be unable to again occupy the box during his college course. In the game in which Yale was beaten 9 to 7 by the New-Yorks Carter strained a ligament of his pitching arm. He failed to take care of it, and the strain has been aggravated. Carter now wears his arm in a bandage, and his pitching days are over. He will probably finish the season as third baseman on the Yale team. He has during his college career played every position on the nine, except short stop, in a regular game. Carter's illness leaves only Trudeau, the substitute twirler, in the box, and the chances are that Yale will lose both the Harvard and Princeton series.

CHOSE THE QUAKER TEAM

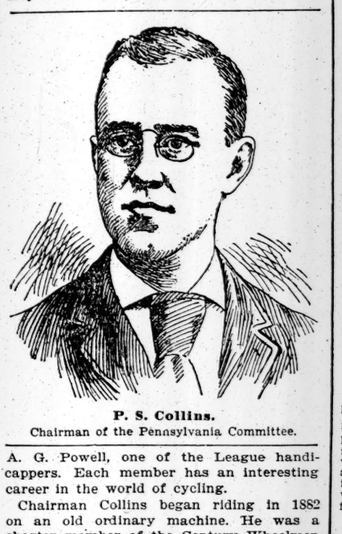
Popular Keystone State Wheelmen Who Selected Times Relay Riders.

ALL ARE ACTIVE IN CYCLING CIRCLES

Chairman Collins Is Vice President of the Associated Clubs, While the Others Are Equally Prominent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The work of choosing a team to represent the Keystone State in the 150-mile bicycle race promoted by the New-York Times devolved upon a committee comprising five of the best-known wheelmen in the Quaker City.

The Chairman of the committee is P. S. Collins, who is Vice President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia. The other members are Joseph Estoclet of the Quaker City Wheelmen, G. F. Weise of the Pennnsylvania Bicycle Club, Barton Keyser of the Wissahickon Wheelmen, and



P. S. Collins.
Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee.

A. G. Powell, one of the League handicappers. Each member has an interesting career in the world of cycling.

Chairman Collins began riding in 1882 on an old ordinary machine. He was a charter member of the Century Wheelmen in 1885, in which organization he has always been actively interested, having filled the offices of Treasurer, Captain, and Director.

When the Associated Cycling Clubs (which was the first organization of the kind in this country) was formed Mr. Collins was elected a representative from the Century Wheelmen and Vice President of the association, which office he has held since that time, being unanimously re-elected each year.

Mr. Collins was a member of the committee in charge of the various cycle shows held in Philadelphia, and for six years has been a member of the State and National Board of Officers of the League of American Wheelmen, and for the past three years has been Chairman of the State Racing Board. Under President Burdette, Mr. Collins was offered a position on the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, with Mr. Raymond as Chairman, but declined. In business, Mr. Collins is manager of the Circulation Department of the Ladies' Home Journal.

One of the hardest workers in the cause of cycling is Joseph Estoclet, who at present holds three important cycling positions. He is the Captain of the Quaker City Wheelmen, one of the largest cycling organizations in this city, and is the editor of The Quaker, a monthly paper published by his club organization, and, in addition, is Cycling Editor of The Philadelphia Press. Mr. Estoclet's membership in the Quaker City Wheelmen only dates back to 1892, but so earnest has he been in the cause of that organization that he has already filled several offices to which he was elected by his associates in the club.

In 1893 he was elected Second Lieutenant, only to be promoted to First Lieutenant a year ago, and when his first term in the latter office expired he was elected Captain, with practically no opposition. As Captain of his club he is also a delegate to the Associated Cycling Clubs, and has already done good work in the latter capacity.

Mr. Estoclet is one of the most noted riders in Philadelphia, his especial forte being long-distance riding. He has a fancy for century runs, and has attended nearly all the Newark-Philadelphia rides. Last year he had a big hand in this affair, and this year organized a century run under the auspices of the Quaker City Wheelmen to Coatesville, Penn., and return.

So popular was the latter affair that there were more riders in attendance than at any other similar event in the neighborhood of the Quaker City. Mr. Estoclet will also head a delegation of the members of his club on the double-century runs of the Manhattan Bicycle Club from New-York to Philadelphia and return on June 22 and 23. He will also have charge of a large party at the national meet at Asbury Park in July.

Barton M. Keyser of the Wissahickon Wheelmen is the youngest member of the Pennsylvania Team Committee, having just passed his twenty-fourth birthday. Despite this, however, he has been a devotee of cycling for seven or eight years, and has in his possession several medals and cups which he won in amateur races in this city.

In addition to the interest he has always taken in cycling, Mr. Keyser is known as an all-around athlete, having developed as a sprinter and jumper while at the Germantown Academy. While there he was one of the best athletes in the school, and was a member of the baseball and football teams. Mr. Keyser has been a member of the Wissahickon Wheelmen almost since its organization, and besides having occupied several

CHARLES GIBLIN PARDONED

GOV. MORTON RELEASES A DYING MAN FROM PRISON.

A Letter from Judge Barrett Helps to Win Success for the Persistent Efforts of One Woman.

The earnest and vigilant endeavors that have been put forth for several years past to secure the release of Charles Giblin from Sing Sing Prison, where he has been serving a life sentence for the killing of Madeline Gueltz, were yesterday crowned with success. The following dispatch, received last evening by one of the King's Daughters, who has labored unceasingly for five years to secure the pardon of a man whom she believes to have been innocent of intentional homicide, brought the news of Gov. Morton's clemency:

Albany, June 4.

To Mrs. Earl D. Berry:
Governor Morton has granted a pardon to Charles Giblin and has forwarded it to the prison. Giblin will be entitled to his release to-morrow.
ASHLEY W. COLE,
Private Secretary.

Giblin has for more than a year been lying in the consumptive ward of the Sing Sing prison hospital. His case is regarded as hopeless. A few weeks ago Mrs. Berry and Miss Fanny Lockwood of the King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in this city, visited Gov. Morton and presented to him, in addition to documents showing Giblin's physical condition, a humane, delicate, and impressive letter from Judge Barrett, recommending that the man be pardoned. Other letters from distinguished New-Yorkers asking for Executive clemency were also presented.

The Governor listened attentively to a recital of the details of the case and promised to give the matter as favorable consideration as his sense of duty would permit. He has kept his word. One of the letters handed to him by the representatives of the King's Daughters was a plea from Giblin's wife, dictated on her deathbed a few months ago, asking that her husband might be permitted to die a free man for the sake of their two young children.

Arrangements will be made by the King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy, Church through Miss Mary L. Oakley, the Chairman, Mrs. Berry, and Miss Lockwood, to provide Giblin with comfortable quarters in some hospital in this city. His children have already been placed in an institution.

ALBANY June 4.—Gov. Morton has pardoned Charles Giblin, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing Prison for the killing of a baker's wife in New-York City, it being claimed at that time that Giblin was trying to pass counterfeit money.

In November, 1889, Giblin's sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, the evidence taken before a referee appointed by the Governor having given rise to serious doubts as to the truthfulness of some of the testimony upon which the conviction was obtained, and it being deemed inexpedient for that reason to inflict the death penalty. For more than two years past Giblin has been confined to the hospital, suffering from a complication of diseases, and the physician now reports that he cannot possibly survive more than a few weeks. His wife died recently, and a very urgent appeal was made that, out of consideration for his children, he be permitted to die outside the prison.

The application was strongly supported by many of the best citizens of New-York, and of Worcester, Mass., where Giblin formerly resided, and was earnestly recommended by Judge Barrett, who sentenced him, and by the New-York District Attorney. After a careful examination of the case, the Governor decided that it was just and proper to grant the application for pardon.

ELEVEN JURORS SWORN

The Twelfth Seat in the Box for the McLaughlin Trial Provisionally Filled by George W. Walker.

Eleven jurors had been sworn in for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when the court adjourned last evening, and the twelfth seat in the box was occupied provisionally by George W. Walker of 450 Ninth Avenue. The prosecution still has one peremptory challenge left.

Seven jurors had been sworn in when court opened in the morning, and there were four provisional jurors in the box.

Edward T. H. Gibson, Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, 214 Broadway, was acceptable to both sides.

Donald M. Kennedy, one of the provisional jurors, said that he had forgotten to mention that he was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was challenged by Col. Fellows, and Justice Barrett sustained the challenge.

Daniel J. Martin, 205 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was placed in seat No. 12.

Mr. Elkus said he challenged jurors eight and nine.

"You have exhausted your five challenges," Justice Barrett said.

"I claim we have twenty peremptory challenges," Mr. Elkus replied.

Henry F. Farrington and Frederick H. Brandt, jurors eight and nine, were then sworn in. H. Richard Payne and Edward T. H. Gibson were also sworn in.

Provisional Juror Daniel J. Martin was challenged before the afternoon session closed, and was replaced in seat No. 12 by George W. Walker of 450 Ninth Avenue, who, at the evening session, was found acceptable to both sides. Justice Barrett said he would not swear Mr. Walker in until Col. Fellows and Col. James were present. The court then adjourned.

Fewer Studies for Brooklyn Children.

The Brooklyn Board of Education yesterday agreed upon a reduction of the course of studies in the public schools, by which pupils will hereafter be relieved of about one-eighth of the work they are now compelled to perform.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, easterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, showers, warmer, easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portion, easterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, fair, southeasterly winds. CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness and showers, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, easterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, rain, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, showers, slight changes in temperature, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, cooler, southeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in northern portion, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, showers in northern, fair in southern portion, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in northeastern portion, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, increasing cloudiness, with rain in eastern portion, cooler in central and eastern portion, westerly winds. KENTUCKY, showers, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain, cooler, westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler in southern portion, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler, southwesterly winds. OHIO, showers eastern, fair in western portion, cooler in extreme eastern portion, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN fair, warmer, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in central and eastern portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in southwestern portion, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, northwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in western portion, northwesterly winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southwestern portion, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Superior and at Escanaba, Green Bay, Frankfort, Mackinaw, and Alpena sections. The eastern area of high pressure has been crowded to the seaboard and the area of high pressure central over the middle slope has moved slowly eastward and is now central over Kansas. The area of low pressure central this morning over Minnesota has moved easterly and is now central over Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen 5° to 20° over the eastern half of the country, with the exception of Western New-York, where it has risen about 10°. The temperature has risen over the western half of the country. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and in Alabama. Cloudy weather, with rain, is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Generally fair weather is indicated for the rest of the country. The temperature will fall slightly east of the Mississippi and will be followed by slowly rising temperature. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Brownsville, Penn., 2; Forest City, Ark., 1.50; Waynesborough, Miss., 2.10.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:27	Moon sets...2:45	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:13	6:46	12:05	12:53
Governors Island	6:39	6:44	12:37	12:37
Hell Gate	8:32	8:37	2:05	2:06

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 5.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Croft	Dundee	May 15
Italia	Gibraltar	May 10
Leona	Galveston	May 28
Manitou	Swansea	May 20
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21
Seneca	Havana	June 2
Seminole	Jacksonville	June 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
El Mar	New-Orleans	June 1
Edam	Amsterdam	May 25
Saale	Bremen	May 28

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	May 28
Britannic	Liverpool	May 29
California	Hamburg	May 24
Caribbee	St Croix	June 1
Citta da Messina	Gibraltar	May 23
Lucania	Liverpool	June 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 1

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

America	London	May 26
Chicago City	Swansea	May 25
La Touraine	Havre	June 1
Martello	Hull	May 25
New-York	Southampton	June 1
Trinidad	Bermuda	June 6

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Braunschweig	Bremen	May 25
Phoenicia	Hamburg	May 26

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Anchoria	Glasgow	May 30
Lady Palmer	Gibraltar	May 27
Normadic	Liverpool	May 31
Cubana	Rotterdam	May 29
Willehad	Bremen	May 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Ardanmhor	June 5	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohican	June 5	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 5	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saginaw	June 6	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hequam	June 7	Kingston	19 Whitn'l St.
State of Texas	June 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	June 7	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	June 8	Liverpool	5 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Händel	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whitn'l St
Aruandhu	June 8	Cabarien	80 Wall St.
Taormina	June 8	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
El Monte	June 8	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	June 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	28 State St.
Madiana	June 8	W. Islands.	39 Broadway.
Hutton	June 8	Liverpool	Busk &Jevons
Oevenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Louisiana	June 8	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N.R.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	June 8	Kingston	24 State St.
Leona	June 8	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 11	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	June 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Mozart	June 12	M'chester	Busk &Jevons
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	30 Broadway.
Andes	June 13	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	190 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Wylo	June 14	Greytown	24 State St.
Rio Grande	June 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Hudson	June 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Orizaba	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Allegheny	June 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 15	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Concho	June 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannia	June 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	June 18	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Rubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 19	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Caribbee	June 19	W. Islands.	39 Broadway.
El Sol	June 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	June 19	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	June 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Antilla	June 19	Para	63 Pine St.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Newport	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Massachusetts	June 20	London	4 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Progreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Iroquois	June 21	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Coleridge	June 22	Bahia	Busk &Jevons
Ailsa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Marsala	June 22	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 StateSt
Prins Willem I.	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
El Rio	June 22	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	135 Front St.
G'lf of Akaba	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	June 22	Neuvitas	80 Wall St.
Werra	June 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Spaarndam	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	June 22	Bahia	Busk &Jevons
Camatense	June 22	Para	113 Pearl St.
Seminole	June 23	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	June 25	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Dona Maria	June 25	Azores	102 Broad St.
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 Whitn'l St.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	30 Broadway.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Horrox	June 27	Santos	19 Whitn'l St.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saleno	June 29	Perm'mb Co	F'ch,Edye Co.
Bellaura	June 29	Monte-video	19 Whitn'l St.
Lepanto	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, June 4.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Mann, Swansea May 23, with mdse and passenger to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Hubbuck, (Br.,) Blower, Cardiff May 21, in ballast to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Harrison, Maranham April 23, Pernambuco May 13, and Para 22, with mdse to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS S. Pizzatti, Pizzatti, Ceiba 7 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS City of St. Augustine, Gaskill, Jacksonville 3½ ds., with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company—vessel to Warren Ray.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London May 23, with mdse and passengers to the New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen May 23, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:06 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Ship Gripen, (Swed.,) Ryberg, Newcastle 47 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Jason, (Br.,) for Annatto Bay and Port Maria; Sperro, (Norw.,) for Baracoa; Caracas, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçoa; Saratoga, for Havana and Mexican ports; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Bolivia, (Br.,) for Genoa and Leghorn; Santuit, for Boston; Shawmut, for Boston; Guyandotte, for West Point. Ship Lillian L. Robbins (Br.,) for Shanghai.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, thick fog.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 4.—SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Naples May 31 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, sld. from Stettin for New-York May 31.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York June 1.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day

SS Wilcannia, (Br.,) sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Bessel, (Br.,) Capt. Allcot, from New-York May 16, arr. at Antwerp June 1.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New-York April 26, arr. at Rio Janeiro June 1.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York May 18, arr. at Naples June 1.

SS Gulf of Taranto, (Br.,) from New-York March 7, via Mauritius May 13, arr. at Newcastle, N. S. W., June 2.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Page, from New-York May 18, arr. at Antwerp June 2.

SS Nenemsha, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, from New-York May 15, arr. at Rotterdam June 2.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York May 16, arr. at Shields yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York May 25, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York May 24, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York May 25 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

BOULOGNE, June 4.—SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, June 4.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day.

PERNAMBUCO, June 4.—SS Euclid, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, from New-York, arr. here June 1

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Capt. Bews, from New-York and Baltimore, arr. here yesterday.

ST. LUCIA, June 4.—SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Moppett, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour

before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE,

White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 3 Park Place.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEK

AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.

Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 23TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of
J. H. KING,
of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.

HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

SEABRIGHT.—In first-class private boarding house; directly on the ocean; connecting rooms; ocean view; references. H., care of Postmaster, Seabright, N. J.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.; directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE.

Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs J. A. MYERS.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
HOTEL OPENS TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Very favorable rates during June.
W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,

Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

1,000 ISLANDS.

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Romantic Moriches, on the south side of L. I.

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Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; orchestra; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Pullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
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Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

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House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

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R. G. SMYTH, Manager.

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Season opens

SPEED PARTING FRIENDS

Crowds of Temperance Women Gather at Prohibition Park.

RECEPTION TO THE LONDON DELEGATES

Toasts, Addresses, and Much Laughter for Members of the Union Who Sail for the World's Convention.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 4.—There was a very lively time at Prohibition Park to-day, where several hundred members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were gathered to say farewell to 100 of their number who, as delegates to the biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, set sail tomorrow on the steamer Berlin for London, where the big meeting is to be held. There has been an unusual flutter of white ribbons in the park for two or three days, some of the delegates and guests arriving on Saturday, a still larger number on Monday, while the last comers from nearby points made their appearance to-day. An informal reception was given last evening at the house of Mrs. Ella A. Boole. Only a few men were present, and those were, most of them, husbands of delegates, whose helpmeets are allowing them to take advantage of the excursion to visit London with them. These men interlopers were very kindly received, allowed to offer toasts and make speeches, and treated generally with a consideration quite out of proportion to their numbers.

The programme for the day opened with a grand consecration service at 11 o'clock. From the moment the first small group of people began to gather in the big auditorium there was a general handshaking, white-ribboned women kissed each other, made exclamations of delight at finding friends they had not expected to see and asked each other if they were going on to London.

"There Mother Prindle," was one of the exclamations most frequently heard.

"Mother Prindle," the matron of the Florence Crittenden Mission on Bleecker Street, is going on by special request of Lady Henry Somerset, whom she will assist in establishing a mission for fallen women similar to that of which she is in charge in New-York.

Miss Belle Kearney, a sweet-faced young woman and clever speaker from Mississippi who was until within a few weeks the President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that State, was another interesting visitor. She has given up her office in response to a telegram from Miss Frances Willard, and after the convention in London, she may become a round-the-world missionary, not returning to this country for two or three years.

The interesting figure among the men was S. K. Rutman, the high-caste Hindu. Mr. Rutman is a slightly built, fine-looking young man, very dark, wearing a mustache, and speaking English like a good American.

"It was a blessed meeting, it was a glorious meeting," those who took part in it said of the morning consecration service. There was singing, prayer, and short addresses by several. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the congregation joined the latest comers in the corridor of the hotel to wait for the door to be opened into the dining room. They talked as only women can. Two of them twined their bonnet trimmings together in the crowd, and were separated by a friendly hand, only to be joined more firmly a second time.

"Serves her right," said a near neighbor, playfully. "The idea of a Friend wearing jet in her bonnet."

"Well," said a little old lady, "when I first joined the Methodist Church they wouldn't let you do much more than wear strings to your bonnet, But they made it up in quality. Oh! the materials were very rich."

"Why didn't they let us stay in the meeting, instead of waiting in the crowd? We didn't have half meeting enough anyway," said another.

Just then the women standing near the barricaded doors struck up "Hold the Fort" very appropriately, and as the notes spread through the waiting lines, the ramparts weakened, the passage way was opened, and the guests filed into bountifully ladened tables It did not take long to demolish the viands spread before the hungry crowd, and Mrs. Boole, as toast mistress, called the gathering to order. Three of the expected speakers were absent, and Mrs. Emma Bourne was called upon to answer to the toast "The World's Convention and the Great Petition." She rose to the occasion with all the vigor of an accomplished Women's Christian Temperance Union speaker.

"You can never trust a toastmistress," said Dr. Charles R. Kinsley, who was also called upon unexpectedly to fill a vacancy. Mr. Kinsley made a pleasant address to the departing delegates, and expressed the thanks of all the guests to the Committee of Arrangements for the reception, and to Mrs. Boole in particular.

Mrs. Helen M. Barker spoke of "The Coming Woman." "We hear a great real," she said, "about the nineteenth and twentieth century and the coming woman, all of which is now merged into the new woman. Both the secular and religious press pour forth criticisms upon her, as though she was something the world had never seen before. They talk as if she was half man, half demagogue, and altogether a monster. They seem to think she has taken leave of all womanly qualities, and ceased to love husband and children. This great temperance organization shows that the progress of woman in love of home, children, and native land. The fact that so many avenues have opened to woman lately by which they can earn an honest living is no sign that she is less a woman. That a woman rides a bicycle and wears a costume appropriate for it does not militate against her womanliness."

"No!" called a voice.

"Our own Frances Willard says: 'Let her be womanly first of all, and then she may do what else she pleases.' Now, modest man talks wisely about a 'woman's sphere,' as if he could take a piece of chalk and mark it out. He is always a young man."

"Yes," said a voice.

"And he thinks if the woman does not follow his chalk line she is going contrary to the Bible, and unsexing herself. He forgets that he was asleep when the Lord made woman." [Great laughter and applause.]

"The Lord never woke him up to ask his advice. Now, the new woman will deny the right of any man to say what sphere she shall enter, and she will never have the rights she wants until she has the right to direct her home."

Then followed a plea for suffrage in the interests of "husband, children, and country."

"The coming man," said E. J. Wheeler of New-York, "does not seem to be in it today. I am not here as a presumptuous man. I am here in the character of a supplicant. I am meek and lowly in spirit. I shall not try to define woman's sphere in spite of the fact that I am comparatively a young man. I have been consulting comic papers, and I have come to the conclusion that there is not going to be any coming man. With women taking up everything, and the doctors saying that she mounts and rides the bicycle better than men, I don't really know what the coming man is going to do any way.

"One or two thoughts that have come to me about the coming man is that he is going to begin as all other men have begun, as a roly poly baby. He will rule the house, and the coming woman will put aside her lexicon and other pleasures in order to tend to that squalling baby. The coming man is going to begin right there, and when he gets older he will demand three square meals every day, and kick until he gets them. My hope is that the coming man will be worthy of the coming woman."

Other toasts were responded to by Mrs. H. H. Forest of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Boole, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New-York, Mrs. Olive Ames, and Miss Lillian Phelps of Canada.

There was a large attendance at the afternoon and evening meetings. Mr. Putnam spoke at the former, saying that he thought in some ways it would be a good thing for missionaries to be sent from India, as 95 per cent. of the people there had been teetotalers before they had such free intercourse with foreigners, and now there are 85 per cent., a very large average.

THE STEAMER BERLIN CHARTERED

Delegates to the Temperance Convention Will Sail on Her To-day.

The American Line steamship Berlin leaves New-York to-day for Southampton, chartered by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Lunn for the delegates to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in London. Owing to the sailing of the St. Louis of the same line to-day, the Berlin had a trip to spare.

There are 132 ladies in the party. After the convention, they will set out for Grindewald, Switzerland, where the annual conference on the subject of religion and temperance will begin June 23. After this conference the party will go to Paris, where it will break up, the members returning to New-York by independent routes.

Mother Steward, who led the crusade against liquor dealers in Ohio; Mrs. Mary Hunt, who has long advocated temperance lessons in the public schools; Miss Belle Kearney, and many other eminent members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; several physicians, and several clergymen will be members of the party, which will be reinforced in London by Lady Henry Somerset and Dr. Lunn.

The Berlin will also carry the grand petition against intemperance which is to be presented to the British Government. Photographs of the heading of this petition and of the boxes in which the names are packed will be made to-day by Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest before it is placed on board the steamship.

RECENT CANAL AGITATION

Success Makes Those Interested Hopeful of the Bill to be Voted On at the Next State Election.

A summary of the history of recent canal agitation has been issued by Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee. It is in part as follows:

When the energy, statesmanship, and persistence of De Witt Clinton were at last rewarded, in 1817, with the necessary legislative authority for the construction of the Erie Canal, New-York State stood fifth among the other States of the Union. Immediately after the completion of the canal, in 1825, New-York sprang into first place among the States, and, through her canals, she has ever since remained first in population, commerce, and wealth.

In the beginning boats only carried forty tons on a draught of two and a half feet, which was later increased to four feet, on which draught seventy tons were carried, which was the limit until the improvement completed in 1862, when the present size was established. There has been no improvement in thirty years; in fact, the original depth does not now exist because of accumulated silt and other obstructions, which have not been removed. Tolls were collected until 1882, when the canals were made free by a majority of 322,868 votes. The entire cost of constructing and maintaining the canals from the beginning up to date amounts to $117,000,000, during which period the State received in tolls from the canals $133,000,000, which shows that the State is still debtor to the canals in the sum of $16,000,000.

Not alone in their incomparably cheaper transportation rates have canals demonstrated their great usefulness, but their check upon excessive railroad charges is felt in all parts of the United States. But, unimproved for thirty-three years, while the most wonderful improvements have been made in railroad construction and equipment is it to be wondered at that the canals are beginning to lose something of their potency and influence? They need to be placed abreast of modern conditions to exert the full power of which they may be made capable. The most extended, elaborate, and scientific investigations have been made in France recently, and it is shown that the ideal canal is that which accommodates boats of 300 tons capacity. The present capacity of boats navigating the Erie canal is 240 tons, and, by a happy coincidence, the improvement advocated by its friends is such as would just enable boats to carry 300 tons. It is admitted by the boatmen that, were the Erie and Oswego canals enlarged to nine feet and the Champlain to seven feet depth, a reduction of fully 33 per cent. could be affected in transportation rates without any diminution in present profits. This enormous reduction would stimulate a largely increased commerce and a healthy and prosperous revival of the dwindling commerce of the Port of New-York would follow instead of being diverted, as now, to the advantage of rival seaports, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, Va., which are all underbidding New-York in her export trades, and will soon follow by wresting from her the imports as well.

In the first months of 1894 the statisticians of the Superintendent of Public Works of the State prepared a bill which was introduced in the Legislature, bonding the State in the sum of $12,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals. Although the bill received a very large vote it failed of passage because of the approaching Constitutional Convention.

As soon as the Constitutional Convention had settled down to business, Chairman George W. Balch of the Canal Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange called a meeting of commercial associations at Albany, which was held on June 15 last, and a Canal Committee was then appointed to represent the following associations on canal matters before the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Smith tells of the agitation that led to the submitting to popular vote of the canal amendment of the new Constitution, and then, writing of the bill that was recently signed by Gov. Morton, he says:

During last Summer, the Hon. E. M. Clarkson of Brooklyn, an ex-canal navigator, at present engaged in the canal transportation business, had frequently acted for the New-York Produce Exchange in the absence of its President, Mr. Romer, in the work of the first Canal Committee before the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Clarkson was elected to the Assembly last Fall, and he presented a bill in that body which he had helped to frame as a member of the Canal Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange, and which bill, thoroughly revised by the new Canal Executive Committee appointed by Senator Sloan, was put through the Legislature toward the latter end of February, and was signed by the Governor early in March.

This bill provides for bonding the State in the sum of $9,000,000, which money is to be applied to the deepening of the Erie and Oswego Canals from their present depth of seven to nine feet, except where permanent structures, such as locks, aqueducts, and culverts would make expensive an attempt to deepen the canal two feet more, and at which places it is provided that the canal shall be made eight feet deep by raising the banks one foot, and that the Champlain Canal shall be deepened from five to seven feet throughout, one-third of which is now seven feet deep. The bill must receive a majority of the votes cast for or against it at the next general election, and, if adopted, $4,000,000 will become immediately available for the beginning of the work.

The Executive Canal Committee meets to-day for the purpose of deciding upon what means shall be employed for bringing the conditions of the canals of the State before all of the voters between now and the election next Fall. It is the expectation of this committee to so educate the people on this subject as to win for the bill a majority at least equal to that given for free canals in 1882, and the action of the great political parties this year in favoring canal improvement it is believed will be repeated again this year in even stronger terms in the platforms than before, since the canals have most happily been kept entirely free from any partisan taint.

Mr. Smith's summary will be distributed throughout the State.

FOR A SCHOOL AT ESSEX MARKET

Aldermen Reconsider Their Vote and Adopt the Committee Report.

The vote taken at last week's meeting of the Board of Aldermen against turning Essex Market over to the Board of Education for school purposes, was reconsidered yesterday, Alderman Clancy being the only one to vote against the reconsideration.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Clancy insisted that the building was not fit for school purposes. Advocates of the report, however, pointed out that the Board of Health approved of the plan to turn the building into a school house temporarily.

There are several hundred children in the Tenth Ward who cannot find school accommodations. President Jerolomon stated that the President of the Board of Education had called upon him and asked that the building be turned over to the Board so as to enable it to provide school accommodations.

Alderman Brown wanted the President to ask the Mayor to remove the School Trustees of the Ward for not providing a better building.

After considerable discussion, the report of the Market Committee, turning the building over to the Board of Education, was adopted by a large majority.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL.

Dining-room furniture should possess such an appearance. We have in stock some beautiful examples of the antique oak of Flemish design and finish. The intrinsic beauty and dark richness of this finish tend to enhance the substantial appearance of the pieces and to attractively "set off" the unique and handsome carving. Always at manufacturing prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

A friend says to our advertiser:
"My father reads your advertisements every day."
"Hm! Where does he get his clothes?"
"O—er—he goes to his tailor."

That is to say, he enjoys our advertisements, but he doesn't believe 'em. And yet our first care is to be true—and then entertaining, if we can.

Suits $13 to $28.
Straw hats $1.50 to $3.
Russet shoes $2.50 to $4.
Negligé shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Bathing-suits $2.50 to $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

FAIR ROSAMUND PRODUCED

The Tennyson Play Given an Open-Air Performance.

PRESENTED FOR CHARITY IN ALBANY

A Magnificent Production Given of the Play by a Company of Professional and Amateur Actors.

ALBANY, June 4.—Under lowering skies the first of the two open air performances of "Fair Rosamund" was given this afternoon. There was a raw south wind prevailing, which was anything but pleasant. The place selected for the unique performance was in a wooded glade at Tawasagunshee, the Summer residence of Erastus Corning, which is just south of the city.

This pastoral play was adapted and arranged for the open air from Tennyson's "Becket" for Lady Archibald Campbell,

Miss Anne Caverly.
The Fair Rosamund of the play.

and was given this afternoon under the auspices of Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, who owns all rights in America, for the benefit of St. Margaret's Home for Babies. The most beautiful spot in the grounds had been selected for the scene of the play, and this was surrounded by improvised grand stands, with a seating capacity for eight hundred people. The seats were nearly all filled, despite the threatening weather.

Artistically, the presentation was a success, the gray of the sky adding to the picturesqueness of the effect. The cast was made up of New-York professionals and Albany amateurs, and included sixty characters. Mr. Malone, who is a finished actor, filled the part of the King to perfection, and had able support in Mr. Lanahan, a semi-professional, as Becket. Miss Caverly made a very sweet Rosamund, with possibly more kissing than the book prescribes. Her versatility of voice was marked, going from the sott silvery notes in her talk with the King to a vehement pitch in denunciation of the Queen.

Miss Paddock as her maid was sweet and captivating. The scene between Rosamund and Eleanor was perhaps the most romantic and dramatic, while that where the King and Rosamund sit on the bank of wild flowers was the simplest, the sweetest of the lot.

Too much praise cannot be uttered for the manner in which the entire performance passed off. The audience went into raptures over the beautiful scenes, which were enacted with an evenness that would do credit to a well-drilled professional company. The chorus of the monks as they surrounded Rosamund and bore her off to the nunnery was excellent, being rendered by the male choir of All Saints' Cathedral, under the leadership of Prof. Tipton. The falconers' chorus was led by Col. Selden E. Marvin, and as it died away in the distance, had a weird enchantment about it.

The audience was composed of the wealth and fashion of the city, and included a number of persons from other cities. Those from New-York were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and family; Mrs. John More, Mrs. Phett, Mrs. Blodgett, Miss Blodgett, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. George Jackson, Miss Elsie Stuyvesant, Miss May Stuyvesant, George G. Webb, Dr. Thompson, and Mr. Barnes of Harper's Weekly. The performance will be repeated to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, when another large delegation from New-York and Gov. Morton are expected to be present. Here is the cast:

Henry II., son of the Earl of Anjou..
Thomas Becket, Chancellor of England, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury..Thomas J. Lanahan
Herbert of Bosham, a friend of Becket..F. J. Gaffney
Geoffrey, son of Rosamund and Henry..William O'Connor
Grim, a monk of Cambridge.....Harry Walsh
Sir Reginald Fitzurse.....John J. Hogan
Sir Richard de Brito.....G. C. Treadwell
Sir William de Tracy.....Frank Ludington
Sir Hugh de Morville.....W. T. Morris
Four Knights of the King's household, enemies of Becket.
John of Oxford, (called the Swearer)..R. V. De Witt Walsh
First Countryman.....Townsend Walsh
Second Countryman.....Clark Durant
A Page.....
Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen of England (divorced from Louis of France)..Miss Maud Strain
Rosamund de Clifford.....Miss Caverly
Margery, Rosamund's Bower Maiden..Miss Harriet Paddock
Peasants—Miss Susie Lansing, Miss Mabel Whitney, Miss Cora Oliver, Miss Lydia Hun, Miss Nina Ward, Miss Laura Townsend, Miss Bertie Pruyn, Miss Harriet Corning, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Florence Jones, Miss Cornelia Battershall.
Sixteen Monks—To be selected from the choir of All Saints' Cathedral.
Countrymen—Messrs. George Miller, Vrooman, Fonda, King, Hun, Kelley, Von Rensselaer, Erving, &c.

HE IS CHARGED WITH CRUELTY

B. Abrams of the Deborah Nursery Says the Statements Are False.

The examination of B. Abrams, Superintendent of the Deborah Nursery, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Southern Boulevard, who is charged with treating some of the children in the institution in a cruel manner, will take place in the Morrisania Police Court to-day.

Mr. Abrams appeared for examination yesterday in response to a summons procured by Agent William H. King of the Gerry society. Fifteen boys, and John Mendoza, a teacher, were present to testify. Police Justice Martin was called away, and the hearing was postponed.

Agent King said he had been informed that boys had been severely punished by Abrams for trivial offenses.

Abrams said the statements against him were instigated by malice.

Summer Silks.

This season's figured designs—on Black, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Hussar, Reseda and White grounds,

40 cts. per yard.

formerly 75 cts.

Appropriate for cool dresses, or separate waists.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MEETING OF THE ACTORS' FUND

A. M. Palmer Re-elected President, and He Makes a Speech Regarding the Fund and Its Great Work.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America was held in Hoyt's Theatre at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and for the first time in the history of the fund every stockholder who desired was allowed to vote for the officers. This change in the system of business made no difference in the election of officers. But one ticket was presented, and that was elected, as follows:

President—A. M. Palmer; First Vice President—Louis Aldrich; Second Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Treasurer—Charles H. Hoyt; Secretary—Daniel Frohman; Trustees—Antonio Pastor, H. G. Miner, William E. Sinn, J. W. Shannon, Charles Frohman, J. Wesley Rosenquest, Harrison Grey Fiske, Harley Merry, Al Hayman, Frank W. Sanger, Eugene Tompkins, De Wolf Hopper, William H. Crane, T. Henry French, Milton Nobles, and Augustus Pitou.

President A. M. Palmer read his annual report, which was full of encouraging words for the Actors' Fund. The number of persons to whom relief had been extended during the year was, Mr. Palmer said, 524. In 1894 the number reported as relieved was 903, or about 30 per cent. more. The list of beneficiaries this year includes 409 actors and actresses, 19 dancers, 6 minstrels, 9 musicians, 24 managers and agents, 25 stage employes, 10 wardrobe people, 1 usher, 6 museum performers, and 16 circus and music-hall performers. The number of burials paid for by the fund during the year was 86; of these 59 were in New-York City and Brooklyn, 4 in Chicago, 3 in Philadelphia, 1 in Boston, 4 in New-Orleans, 2 in Denver, 1 in Providence, 1 in St. Paul, 1 in Pittsburg, 1 in Amitvville, L. I.; 1 in Atlantic City, 1 in Buffalo, 1 in Baltimore, 1 in Louisville, 1 in West Hoboken, 1 in Washington, 1 in Indianapolis, 1 in Redlands, Cal., and 1 in Albany, N. Y. "We have expended during the year for relief, burials, and medicines the sum of $29,060," said Mr. Palmer.

"A summary of our work for the thirteen years of the association's existence shows that we have dispensed for reliefs, burials, and medicines in that time the sum of $295,761.01, and that the total amount paid into our treasury to date is about $320,000. In these thirteen years we have given direct and timely help to 5,193 persons, and we have given burial to 822. An interesting fact in this connection to which I have before called your attention, but which you should always bear in mind, is that all this work has been done at an expense which in its relation to the money received and disbursed is incomparably lighter than that which any other association in America can show. The number of volunteer physicians attached to the fund at the present time is fifty, of whom seventeen are located in New-York and Brooklyn. The number of free visits made by these gentlemen during the last year was nearly 5,000.

"The only donation received this year was one of $250 from Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willard. The sum of $5,000 from the Apportionment gave us one-half of the theatrical license moneys, amounting to $11,650. As a matter of record, I will state that a vigorous argument was made before the board by President Charles C. Savage of the De Witt Dispensary, against our obtaining this appropriation, and that the number of charities seeking a portion of the moneys which theatrical managers pay into the city exceeded 100. As an accompaniment to this statement I desire to place the fact that there is hardly a instance of prominence in New-York which has not been given up several times during the year for performances in behalf of religious charities or charities of society or charities of the daily journals or for personal benefits, while for the Actors' Fund, out of all the theatres in the United States, just one has given a benefit."

The sum of $5,726.35 was received last year from the ten-cent tax on complimentary tickets, Mr. Palmer said, being the third largest item in the list. He believed that if all the theatres in the country would adopt this tax a sufficient fund to carry on the work of the organization would be provided at once.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Lord and Lady Blackwood to Visit This Country.—Lord and Lady Terrence Blackwood, the latter formerly Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of John A. Davis, expect to come to this country some time during the Summer. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davis at Newport during August. They will also spend some time as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany on Staten Island. Mrs. Tiffany, formerly Miss Anne Fleming Cameron, was one of Lady Blackwood's bridesmaids.

—Weddings To-day.—Among the weddings to take place to-day will be those of Miss Anna Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Richards of 130 West Eighty-sixth street, to Forrest H. Parker; of Miss Olive Love, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Love of 35 East Sixty-eighth street, to John Bain, Jr.; of Miss Florence Pitney to George Beesing at the Holland House; and of Miss Meredith Jones to Flint Warren, Jr., at Calvary Baptist Church.

—Miss Bertha Perry Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Perry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry of 23 East Thirty-eighth street, to Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr. Miss Perry was introduced to society two seasons ago. Mr. Ronalds is a son of Mrs. Ronalds of London, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Country, Metropolitan, and Tuxedo clubs. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn, it is said.

—Seabright Cottages Opened.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden have gone to their country place at Seabright, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. William Street are among the cottagers already there.

—Presentation by Daughters of the Revolution.—The Daughters of the Revolution will present a stand of colors to the Juvenile Asylum to-day. There will be appropriate exercises by the children and addresses by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch and others.

—Miss Edith Rockefeller Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Rockefeller, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller of 4 West Fifty-fourth street to Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, son of the late Cyrus H. McCormick.

—The Boyesens at Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmar H. Boyesen have opened Moorlands, their place at Southampton, L. I.

Deutsch & Co.

Costumers.

our Trade Mark guarantees Correct Style & Perfect Fit

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale.

High Class Bargains.

Shirt Waists, Were $3.	$2.
Silver Belts, Were $4.	$2.
Silk Waists, Were $8.	$4.
Silk Petticoats, Were $8.	$3.
Crepon Skirts, Were $15.	$9.
Linen Suits, Were $15.	$9.
Tailor made Suits, Were $25.	$16.
Capes & Skirts, Were $60.	$30.
Dinner Gowns, Were $100.	$50.
Velvet Capes, Were $35.	$15.
Cloth Capes, Were $12.	$5.
Jackets, Were $20.	$12.

FURS Stored and insured FREE if altered or repaired by us during Summer months.

Our goods must be seen to be appreciated.

39 & 41 West 23d St.

NORTH SIDE,

Between 5th & 6th Aves.

FOR THEATRE-TICKET SPECULATORS

Aldermen Reject the Motion to Refuse Licenses to Them.

The resolution offered by Alderman Hall providing that no licenses shall be granted to theatre-ticket speculators after the present ones expire was defeated at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen.

Alderman Hall read letters from Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, T. H. French, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, and other managers indorsing the proposition to put an end to ticket speculating.

Alderman Wund said that the public hearing given by the committee on the subject sixty appeared against the proposed resolution, and not one in favor of it. Alderman Oakley said that such a resolution would give certain firms a monopoly of the business of selling theatre tickets at advance rates. He said that he did not believe in discriminating in that way against the speculators who sold in front of the theatres.

The proposition to adopt the resolution was lost by a vote of 20 to 9. Mr. Hall changed his vote in time to move a reconsideration, and this motion to reconsider was ordered tabled by the Aldermen.

Lights for All the Vehicles.

Hereafter all vehicles carrying passengers in this city will probably have to carry lights at night.

Alderman Olcott's ordinance providing for this was adopted by the Aldermen yesterday unanimously. It will be a law if the Mayor signs it.

Failure to comply with the requirements of the ordinance will be a misdemeanor.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—Ex-Gov. William E. Cameron of Virginia is at the St. Denis.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia is at the Marlborough.

—Lieut. Commander L. G. Tufnell of the British Navy is at the St. Cloud.

—C. Spring Rice of the British Embassy at Washington is at the Brevoort.

—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court is at the Windsor.

—Pierre Botkine, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Waldorf.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and family; Baron de Sant' Anna of Belgium, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kendal are at the Brunswick.

—Power Le Poer Trench, British Minister to Japan; Col. W. Le Poer Trench of England, Lieut. Gen. Barker, lately British commander at Hongkong, and August Strunz, Austrian Consul at Baranquilla, Colombia, are at the Clarendon.

GIFTS FOR JUNE BRIDES.

Intending purchasers of Silver or other Wedding Presents patronizing our establishment are assured of the most reasonable prices consistent with work acceptable to our patrons, and of obtaining goods that cannot be purchased elsewhere, as we *never sell to other dealers.*

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Wednesday, June 5th.

Striped Lawn Wrappers, (all colors, trimmed with dotted embroidery, wide satin ribbon at the waist, to tie with long bow and ends), $4.75.

Striped Lawn Wrappers, (tucked front and back or with lawn bertha), $1.50.

Cambric Night Gowns, (with fine Hamburg edging and insertion), 75 cts.

Cambric Night Gowns, (with square yoke and ruffle of embroidery), $1.25.

Cambric Skirts, (umbrella shape, trimmed with open-work embroidery, $1.25.

Cambric Drawers, (trimmed with embroidery), 35 & 50 cts.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The body of the man who was overcome by the heat last Saturday at Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and fell to the pavement fracturing his skull, from which he died in the Presbyterian Hospital, was indentified yesterday by his wife, as that of William Kelly, of 301 East Ninety-third Street.

—A piece of celluloid caught fire in the factory of H. Byron, dealer in novelties, at 37 Frankfort Street, shortly before six o'clock last evening. An employe, in trying to extinguish it, dropped the piece on a pile of the material, which exploded. The damage was $2,000.

—Miss Sarah Wray, the young English Evangelist, who for several years has so ably assisted Col. Hadley of St. Bartholmew's Mission, 267 East Forty-second Street, will sail to-day for England, to take a much needed rest.

—Three-year-old Theodore Hinch of 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, fell from a third-story window last night, and was killed.

Long Island.

—The twenty-fifth convention of the Queens County Sunday School Association will be held this afternoon in the Newtown Presbyterian Church. Delegates traveling by the Long Island Railroad will be transported at a reduced rate of fare.

—The Town Board of Officers of North Hempstead will to-day consider an application made to them for a franchise to build a trolley road, connecting the villages of Great Neck and Port Washington.

—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Glen Cove Friends' Academy and reunion of former students will take place on June 14.

—The first services of the season in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Easthampton, will be held next Sunday.

Yonkers.

—The second of a series of three bowling matches between Team No. 2 of the Yonkers Bowling Club and the Mohican Club of Tremont, for a bowling ball, was rolled on the alleys of the Yonkers Bowling Association Monday night. It was bowled in two sections of five men each, and the Mohican team won by a total surplus of 48 pins. This gives them the ball.

—Louis Quanchi of 220 Buena Vista Avenue has purchased from the Harriot estate the lot opposite his home, No. 221, and will build an apartment house upon it. The plot is 120½ feet deep, 36 feet front, and 44 feet rear; the price, $2,250.

—The Board of Excise has granted additional licenses as follows: One hotel, two saloon, three storekeepers', and one transfer. The board will hold another meeting Friday evening.

—It is announced that none of the city departments have authority to expend any more money or incur any obligations beyond the several amounts to be allotted by the Common Council.

—A regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Westchester County was held at the club rooms, Getty Square, Monday night. President Theodore Cox presided.

—The Woman's Auxiliary gave a strawberry festival at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms last evening.

—A civil service examination will be held at the Post Office to-day for candidates for clerks and letter carriers.

—The recent fair and bazaar for the rectory fund of St. Andrew's Memorial Church netted about $1,000.

—The Young People's Association of Westminster Church had its anniversary last evening.

—The several city fire companies and the exempt firemen held meetings last evening.

New-Jersey.

—Ten Italian families were yesterday evicted from "Kerrigan's Shanty," a three-story frame building at Newark Street and Park Avenue, Hoboken, that had been condemned by the Board of Health. A force of police accompanied the health officers, as it was expected that the tenants would resist, but they went quietly, though some of the women filled the air with lamentations. The new homes to which they removed are a decided improvement upon the apartments they have been occupying.

—James Lavin, three years old, whose parents reside on the fourth floor of the house 212 Coles Street, Jersey City, Monday night climbed on the back of a chair to look out of a window. He lost his balance, and fell to the ground, a distance of 35 feet. He was unconscious when picked up and was removed to St. Francis's Hospital. His recovery is expected.

—Miss Ada Beard, who said she was twenty-four years old, an actress, and a resident of Philadelphia, and William Lincoln Girard, thirty-four years old, an actor, and who lives in St. Louis, were married in Jersey City yesterday by Justice Nicholas Walsh.

—"Fish John" has made a full confession to Chief Murphy of his murder of his wife, "Fish Mary," in Howell Street, Jersey City, Monday morning. He signed the confession "Johnson Szerun."

—Michael Daly, forty-two years old, of 53 Manning Avenue, Jersey City, became delirious Monday night, and jumped into the Morris Canal. He was rescued and taken to his home.

COMING EVENTS.

—Summer-night's festival of the Federal Republican Club, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, this evening.

—New-York City Training School for Nurses commencement, City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, to-day, 4 P. M.

—Architectural League, regular monthly meeting, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, this evening.

—Metropolitan Law School commencement, Lenox Lyceum, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Convention, Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day, 2 P. M.

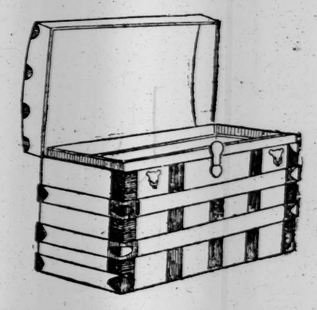
Asthmatic troubles, pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

UNUSUAL VALUES IN TRUNKS AND BAGS.

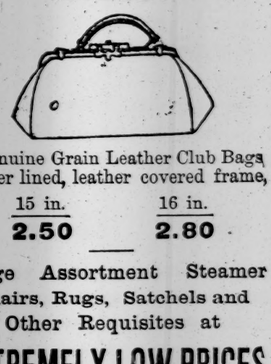
TRUNKS.



Canvas Covered Trunks, cloth lined, one tray, with hat box, Excelsior lock, four heavy strap hinges, heavy bolts,

32 in.	34 in.	36 in.
5.95	6.30	6.75

BAGS.



Genuine Grain Leather Club Bags, leather lined, leather covered frame,

15 in.	16 in.
2.50	2.80

Large Assortment Steamer Chairs, Rugs, Satchels and Other Requisites at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To Reach High-Class Purchasers.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Printer's Ink of July 11, 1894, said editorially and without solicitation:

"The leisure class is largely represented in Newport's population throughout the year, but in the Summer especially, as is well known, the most wealthy people of the land come by thousands to occupy their far-famed 'cottages.' These people read The Daily News almost, it may be said, without exception. It is believed that there are few mediums of greater value, considering the cost, for high-class advertising than The Newport Daily News."

WOULD NOT HELP THE YANKEES

Charles Isham's Lecture to the Historical Society Showing New-York's Apathy in the Louisburg Expedition.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the library, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. President King announced that it would be the last meeting of this season, and that the next one would be held in the early part of October.

The main feature of the evening was a paper on "New-York and the Louisburg Expedition of 1745," read by Charles Isham. The subject was suggested to Mr. Isham by the recent action of the General Society of Colonial Wars, which contemplates erecting a statue in Louisburg some time this month to commemorate the capture of the town by the New-England colonists.

Mr. Isham explained the causes which led to the expedition and the importance of the capture.

Louisburg is situated on the island of Cape Breton, off the coast of Nova Scotia. It was the key to the great fisheries in that region, and was occupied by the French, who made it a headquarters for their army and navy supplies. There had always been great contention as to the fishing rights off Nova Scotia, and, in fact, this contention has been continued to the present day. The men of Massachusetts were especially covetous of Louisburg and the fishing ground it controlled, and it was they who organized the expedition.

The Province of New-York, as far as it was concerned in the affair, contributed but little to its success. The royal Governor at that time was the elder Carlton, father of the Carlton of Revolutionary times. When Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts wrote to Carlton announcing the expedition and asking for aid, the latter submitted the papers to the New-York Assembly. The Assembly, however, did not seem to be much interested in the matter, and disposed of it by sending £2,000 to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay. This was very disagreeable to Carlton, who contributed personally to the cause, and sent ten eighteen-pound guns, together with a private contribution amounting to £2,000. Immediately after the town had been taken, and before the news was known in New-York, Carlton again addressed the Legislature, and succeeded in persuading them to raise their previous contribution to £5,000.

The apathy of the New-Yorkers was due to several causes. At the time of the expedition they were menaced on the north by the

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE CADET EXAMINATIONS

A Drop of Forty Degrees in the Thermometer at West Point.

CADET SCHULZ WILL HEAD HIS CLASS

Secretary Lamont Expected at the Post To-day — Building a Bridge by the Graduating Boys.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4.—The third day of the graduation exercises opened unlike any of its predecessors. Frowning skies cast a mantle of cold thick mist over the crest of Storm King, and chill blasts, which foretold the near approach of rain, swept up from the river. The Englishman who for the past few days has occupied the coolest spot on the hotel piazza and poured forth anathemas at the "blawsted, beastly weather you got over here, dontcherknow," came out on the plains for the first time, and said, with a self-satisfied smile, that

Cadet Edward H. Schulz,
No. 1 in his class.

this was a taste of London weather. "But the change came rather sudden," he continued. "It is like you Americans, jumping from one extreme to the other, without giving a fellow time to catch on, dontcherknow."

The fall of 40° in the thermometer was welcomed by the cadets. The dress coats which they must wear in the examination rooms are heavy, padded affairs. They fit close to the body, so that considerable effort is sometimes required to pull the half-score brass buttons, with which they are furnished, into their loops.

The written examinations will soon be finished, and those who fail to reach the required standard will be notified, and, possibly, get another chance. The examination of the first class in practical military engineering is always held in Fort Clinton. Digging trenches, constructing gallons and fascines, and throwing up miniature fortifications are the chief features of this exercise. The cadet's knowledge of engineering is practically tested, and his standing is fixed by the thoroughness of his work. All cadets are ambitious to excel in engineering. The Engineer Corps is the most desirable branch of the service, and to be recommended for a place in that corps is to obtain a much coveted position.

The first two men in the graduating class are usually attached to the Engineers. Sometimes six or eight men are recommended. There have been classes, however, where none of the members were detailed to the corps.

Cadet Edward H. Schulz will graduate this year at the head of his class, although Cadet H. Burgess is giving him a close race. Cadet Schulz was born in Wheeling, West Va., and is twenty-two years old. He was appointed from the First District in that State by S. W. Atkinson. He stood highest in the competitive examination for the place.

Cadet Schulz was graduated from the Wheeling Public Schools in 1889, and entered the Military Academy in 1891. In his fourth class year he ranked among the "stars," and stood at the head of his class as a yearling and second classman. Indoor athletics is his favorite pastime, and Prof. Koehler has no more devoted disciple to Indian clubs and trapeze exercise than he. Cadet Schulz is not tall, and is so modest in demeanor that few would suspect him of being the cleverest cadet in the corps.

The water party of the Ladies' Association of Hahnemann Hospital, who came here yesterday, greatly admired the doings of the cadets. The party was got up to help the hospital, and those who were fortunate enough to come felt fully repaid for their interest in the good work. Mrs. Mary Laidley Dey, Mrs. Douglas Burnham, Mrs. John S. Starin, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, and several other officers of the association, enjoyed the beautiful sail up the Hudson. The excursionists had a full band of music on board, and nothing was left undone to make the trip a pleasant one. The ladies went into the examination rooms and watched the cadets struggle through the labyrinth of "Math," and "Phil."

The Board of Visitors met, as usual, in their room in the basement of the hotel this morning. A sentinel in full uniform guards the entrance on such occasions. A Sergeant conveys all messages to and from the board room. Gen. Ruggles occupies a suite of rooms in the new quarters built for bachelor offices. He is the first and only occupant at present. When the Memorial Hall is built, a number of rooms will be provided for visitors of Gen. Ruggles's rank.

Secretary of War Lamont's party, for whom rooms have been in readiness at the hotel since last Saturday, did not arrive yesterday, as was expected. Private Secretary Seager is still at the hotel, and, unless something unusual occurs before to-morrow, the Secretary of War will be here then. Mr. Seager told the correspondent of The New-York Times that Col. Lamont will not remain to distribute the diplomas. It was hoped that President Cleveland would visit the post during the graduation exercises, but the death of Secretary of State Gresham has changed all plans at Washington.

There were many new arrivals at Craney's and Highland Falls to-day, and not in years have so many spectators witnessed the military exhibitions. The officers' messrooms are as popular as ever with the Board of Visitors. After a day of routine work and sightseeing, the members drop in one by one, and stories rich in detail are discussed through the fragrant smoke of the finest cigars. The officers' mess at West Point is known all over the world for its genuine hospitality. The officers stationed here at present are a whole-souled lot of men, whose good nature seems contagious. The election for caterer and Treasurer of the mess resulted in the choice of Mason M. Patrick. Lieut. Patrick will hold the office for six months. Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, who has been Treasurer for some time past, got orders to join his regiment. He will leave the post in a few days.

It is expected that Cadet E. R. Stuart will stand at the head of the second class. Like Cadet Schulz of the first class, he comes from West Virginia. Cadet Hoffman is crowding Mr. Stuart very closely, but he will hardly get higher than second place. The other stars are Tschappat, Jackson, and Callan. Cadet W. D. Connor has been No. 1 in the yearling class, and he has worked hard to hold the place. Cadet Connor is one of the crack football and baseball players at the Military Academy. His love of sports does not seem to seriously interfere with his class standing. The other "yearling stars" are Cheney, Oakes, Moore, and Sarratt.

There is only one foreigner now at the Military Academy. Cadet Alcantara, from Venezuela, is receiving instruction under the provision of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Dec. 22, 1892. Cadet Alcantara has a decided foreign accent, but he is very popular with his classmates.

It is not known how the fourth class will stand, but it is surmised that a large number will be found deficient, and either discharged or turned back to join the incoming plebe class. The "yearlings," too, will lose a few members, as several have been on the ragged edge for months past.

Gen. McCook, who was expected here yesterday, sent a dispatch to Mr. Craney that on account of the sudden illness of his daughter he was compelled to postpone his visit.

The military exercises began this afternoon at 5 o'clock. At 4:45 the sixty-four cadets detailed for the exercises from the first and second classe mached through the sally port under command of the Cadet Captain, Mortimer O. Bigelow, and went down the hill to the inlet to the Hudson known as Washington Bay. The cool weather was most suitable for the drill, as the work is heavy and exhausting. Capt. Lusk directed the movements of the bridge builders. The construction of the bridge was by successive pontoons. Eleven pontoons and two trestles were used, and the finished bridge was 275 feet in length.

The bridge was started by bringing in a boat from its anchorage up stream. From the gunwale of this boat to the anchor section balks or beams were thrown. These were covered with chess, or straw. Boat after boat was quickly added, until at the end of forty minutes the finished bridge showed the skill and quickness of the constructors. The sixty-four men were so divided that each detachment performed a special work. Ten cadets handled the balk, 22 looked after the chess, 8 carried the side rails and put them skillfully in place, while 10 occupied boats and did the lashing. The pontoon boats are so constructed that they can stand the enormous pressure of ninety tons. The completed bridge consisted of 13 bays and 11 pontoon boats.

The Board of Visitors were present and were deeply interested in the rapid work of the young soldiers. Those of the board who had seen service in the late war told their fellow-members how thew used to do that sort of thing. Pontoon and bridge building is one of the hardest drills, and the neat uniforms worn by the lads were badly soiled. A spectator remarked that it was no wonder that cadets had more than a dozen pairs of pantaloons, when they had to go through such exercises.

Col. Charles L. Alden, Major George H. Torney, and Dr. Guy L. Eddie have been appointed a board to physically examine the cadets.

Private Secretary Seager received word to-day that Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont had left Washington, and would be at the post to-morrow. They will witness the last ride of the graduating class, which will probably take place in the riding hall. The exhibition will be in the school of the trooper.

An open-air concert was given in front of the hotel by the Military Academy Band to-night.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS CROWDED

All the Staterooms Taken—Sir Julian Pauncefote and Other Distinguished Passengers on the St. Louis.

Four great steamships will sail for Europe to-day. After an inspection of their passenger lists, it looks as though these shores are likely to tip up when the vessels depart.

So much of the theatrical, religious, political and social world as can be packed on board the big transports will wave adieu to their friends and flee to climes where Mr. Dunn and his intemperate weather are not.

At the steamship offices yesterday it was said that there had been within the last few days, a rush for tickets. The many who had thought of an ocean voyage this Summer, and the many more who had relegated a trip across to that indefinite period described as "one of these days," were brought to a sudden decision by the meteorological excesses of the last few days, and, arming themselves with checks, went looking for staterooms.

These thronged into the steamship offices, mopped the perspiration from their brows, banged their fists upon the counter, and demanded tickets at once, with some irreverent side remarks about the weather. And only a few of the late callers will make an exit by the transatlantic route to-day, as nearly all the staterooms had been engaged some time ago. The overflow, however, filled up every nook into which a passenger could be crowded, and there was not a vacant stateroom left yesterday on any of the ships that will sail to-day.

The White Star liner Teutonic will carry out an unusually large number of prominent people, but her passenger list is chiefly remarkable for what it does not contain. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Pauncefote will be among the departing voyagers, and will sail on the American liner St. Louis, instead of on the British Teutonic, a fact which occasioned a little comment.

Among the Ambassador's fellow-passengers will be Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, P. G. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Peter Fenelon Collier, Mrs. A. M. Good, Miss Carolyn Good, Miss Mabel Good, Miss A. E. Haddon, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, Miss Electra Havemeyer, Horace Havemeyer, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Adelaide C. Pierson, R. B. Van Cortlandt, and Sir Tatton Sykes.

Also on the St. Louis will be Major Gen. R. A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Barstow, Miss L. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton McMichael, Col. William Le P. Trench, Power Le P. Trench, Count Wickenburg, Lloyd C. Griscom, Henry Cameron, Mrs. David Dows, Jr., and Barton Sewell.

Among the actors and actresses who will sail to-day are: Wilson Barrett and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, on the Teutonic, and Henry E. Abbey, Mrs. and Mrs. Abbey, Roland Buckstone, May Robson, John Drew, Alfred Hayman, W. S. Howard, James O'Donoghue, Mme. Rejane, Luis Redor, and William Walsh, on the St. Louis.

HELP THE POOR INTO THE COUNTRY

The State Charities Aid Association Needs Assistance in Its Work.

The State Charities Aid Association is making a special effort to provide situations in the country for mothers with babies, and the committee that has this branch of the great philanthropic work of the association in charge says it needs the support of every one who can afford to give.

There is especial demand at present for a supply on thin working dresses, undergarments, straw hats, infants' clothing, and whatever else that would prove useful to the destitute mothers and children that are being sent to the country. All contributions should be sent to Room 503 United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. All gifts will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the association.

The State Charities Aid Association has worked for years valiantly and disinterestedly for the humane and economical administration of the city's charitable and correctional institutions, and its appeals to the public merit hearty and generous response.

GREAT NORTH RIVER SPAN

Union Bridge Company Chosen to Join New-York and New-Jersey.

PLANS SENT TO SECRETARY LAMONT

Guarantee that Cost Will Not Exceed $25,000,000—Six Tracks on a Level — Proposed Structure Described.

In accordance with an act of Congress which requires that the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company shall file before next Friday a general plan for the proposed span over the North River, showing location, length of span, elevation above high water, and other data, a communication including such requirements was forwarded yesterday to the Secretary of War.

The proposed plan, which is that of the Union Bridge Company, is for a bridge without support between pierhead lines. The span is to be at the centre, 150 feet above high water, with a downward grade of 35 feet to the mile.

The final acceptance and filing of the plan with Secretary Lamont was the result of yesterday's meeting of the State Bridge Commission, in the offices of the company, 214 Broadway. All five Commissioners were present. These were Andrew H. Green, Chairman; Frank K. Hain, Charles M. Vail, Evan Thomas, and Isidor Straus. Theodore Cooper, the consulting engineer, and Secretary Swan were also in attendance. At the conclusion of the session Secretary Swan said:

"The plans sent to the Secretary of War are the only ones out of the many that have been presented that have six tracks and have a guarantee that the bridge will not exceed $25,000,000.

"The plan presented by Mr. Morrison seems to be too light and has only four tracks, and the cost exceeds $25,000,000.

"I notice that it is stated that Mr. Morrison is an engineer of the company; that statement is not true. Individuals employed Mr. Morrison to make plans for the bridge. Those plans were submitted to the commission and the New-Jersey end, and, it seems, they have filed copies of those plans with the Secretary of War without the consent of this company and without the approval of the Commissioners representing the State of New-York.

"The company's letter to the Secretary of War reflecting the views of the Board of Directors gives a clear statement of the facts, and I have no doubt the Secretary of War will deal with the great question fairly."

The letter is as follows:

The Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: I have the honor, on behalf of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, to submit for your examination and approval the drawings and specifications showing plan and location of a railroad bridge across the Hudson River and its approaches, as required by act of Congress of June 7, 1894.

Mr. Theodore Cooper was appointed by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of New-York and the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of New-Jersey to prepare general specifications for said bridge. These specifications were forwarded to all responsible bridge builders of Europe and America, calling for plans and guaranteed bids. Various plans were received. The plan of the Union Bridge Company of New-York, which is herewith presented, was the only one that complied in all essential particulars with the requirements of said specifications.

I also inclose copies of resolutions and a statement adopted by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Commissioners showing the change of location of the bridge and approaches and approving all the dimensions of said bridge, appurtenances, and approaches thereto; also a map showing location of the bridge and connections with the railroads in New-Jersey; also a copy of a resolution adopted by the Directors of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company of New-York.

While more data and information are sent than is required by the act of Congress, it is done in the spirit of facilitating an understanding of the project upon which your official judgment is to be pronounced. Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. SWAN, Secretary.

The Union Bridge Company describes the span which it has proposed to construct, as follows:

The bridge is to span the river without any support between the pierhead line on either shore; to have a clear opening of 3,110 feet, and a height at the centre of 150 feet in the clear above high water, with the grade running downward from that point on the New-York side 35 feet to the mile.

There will be six tracks on a level, designed to carry 3,000 pounds per lineal foot on each track, with excess for engine loading, all as provided in your specifications. The loading upon these tracks will be distributed by two stiffening trusses on either side, hinged at the centre. These trusses are of the bowstring order, with an extreme height of 200 feet. They are spaced 125 feet apart, centre to centre, and are designed to be erected by pin connections throughout, and, after the erection is completed, the joints are to be riveted so as to provide for reversal of strains. They are to be constructed of high-grade "medium" steel, fulfilling all the conditions of the best practice.

The cables sustaining the roadway are twelve in number, two on either side of the stiffening trusses and four between the trusses, arranged so as to divide the cross floorbeams into three equal lengths.

Suspenders from these intermediate cables connect with a cross truss at each panel, thus securing a rigid connection with the stiffening trusses. A system of lateral bracing at the floor level is provided, to resist the wind pressure which is not taken directly by the cables. There is also a vertical set of vibration bracing at each panel point, together with top chord lateral bracing. The cables are in vertical planes purposely, without cradling, as we have found that they offer, in this position, as much resistance to displacement by wind as with any practicable system of cradling. The cables are attached rigidly to the towers, without roller shoes, due provision being made for this condition. On the New-York side they are secured to a masonry anchorage through tunnels, and are open to inspection throughout their entire length. On the New-Jersey side the anchorage will be in the solid rock, also provided with tunnels for inspection.

The material for the cables and suspenders will be wire, of 180,000 pounds ultimate resistance to the square inch, and of the most approved manufacture known. The diameter of each cable is 23 inches.

The two main towers have eight legs, braced in two directions and resting upon six masonry piers founded upon the rock. These towers are 587 feet in height above high water, and are purposely designed so as to resist the bending strain due to changes of length of the cable, under variations of temperature. * * *

From the New-York anchorage eastward the tracks would occupy a space 100 feet wide on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street.

The approach on the New-Jersey side is made up of short deck spans. * * *

We have, however, made a careful estimate of cost, and are prepared to enter into a contract to execute this work with the understanding that the total cost, exclusive of interest, land damages, legal expenses, and such other items as may be beyond our control, for the total sum not exceeding $25,000,000.

Commenting on the plan submitted by the Union Bridge Company, Theodore Cooper, the Consulting Engineer, says:

"The general plan is satisfactory, and has my approval. As this is the only plan which provides a structure of the desired capacity, is of an approved design, and is accompanied by a proposal from a firm of well-known repute and ability, I hereby recommend the commission to adopt the general plan which they submit, with the reservation of approval of the detail drawings at some later period."

Mr. Cooper has much to say about the other plans submitted, and points out wherein they fail to meet all requirements.

A CHURCH'S CORNERSTONE LAID

Bishop Potter Officiates at the Exercises for the St. Andrew's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Society in Yonkers.

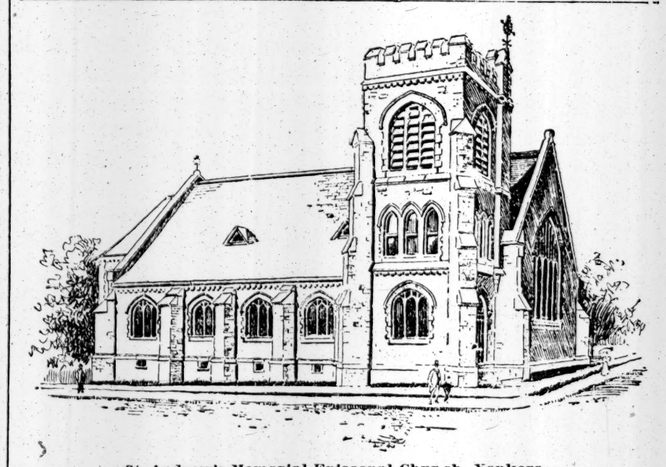
YONKERS, N. Y., June 4.—The cornerstone of the new St. Andrew's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church was laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies. It is at the corner of Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, and faces the east on the avenue. The building will stand in the centre of a newly built up and rapidly growing community.

The services were held under a large spread of canvas, which entirely covered the spot, and they were conducted by Bishop Henry Potter, and addresses were delivered by Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of White Plans, the Rev. Alexander B. Carver, rector of St. John's, in Yonkers; the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, and the Rev. H. R. Freeman of Troy, N. Y., a brother of the rector of this church.

The Rev. R. M. Berkley of Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. E. S. Widdemer, and the Rev. G. E. McGill of Yonkers were present.

The cornerstone had engraved on its front the date in gilded letters. The box placed in the stone contained the usual articles.

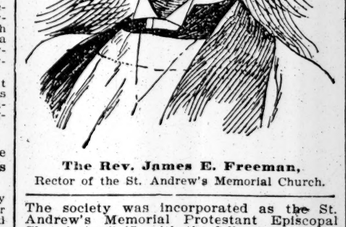
The church is being erected by Mrs. William F. Cochran as a memorial to her mother, grandmother, and aunt, and is to cost about $40,000. The chapel attached to it was erected in the Spring of 1894, and was opened for services on Sunday, May 20, of that year. It was placed under the care of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, which is the parent of all three of the city's churches of that denomination.



St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, Yonkers.
The cornerstone laid yesterday, Bishop Potter conducting the services.

This new church will be 100 feet in length, of a gothic style of architecture, and built of local graystone, with brownstone trimmings. There is a tower on one corner rising about 50 feet from the sidewalk, and surmounted by a small cross. The church will have an open ceiling, and the entire interior will be finished in natural ash. The pews will be built of quartered oak, and will seat 400 persons. A pastor's study will be placed in the tower. The auditorium is well lighted by four windows in each side and one large end window in the front wall. There are also four dormer windows. Mrs. Cochran will furnish several memorial windows.

Mrs. Cochran saw the need of a church in the locality chosen, and had plans prepared, which were submitted for approval.



The Rev. James E. Freeman,
Rector of the St. Andrew's Memorial Church.

The society was incorporated as the St. Andrew's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church April 15, with the following Vestry: Wardens—Mario Lorini and Charles S. Diehl; Vestrymen—George Kerr, Dr. O. H. Rogers, B. H. Lane, John B. Copcutt, J. M. Lambert, C. Irving Lattin, J. Calvin Campbell, and J. D. Canfield, Jr.

The Rev. James E. Freeman, the rector of this new church, upon his admission to the deconate was called by St. John's to be the assistant rector, and the work of developing St. Andrew's Chapel was committed to his care. A Sunday school was organized, in charge of Mrs. K. M. Kellinger and Mrs. George Kerr, and holding a morning service, in 1894. A Dorcas Society was also organized, of which Mrs. O. H. Rogers is President.

The Rev. James E. Freeman was for twelve years engaged in the Auditor's department of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. During his leisure hours he took up and studied theology, in which he became deeply interested. He applied himself to his work, and was finally ordained a Deacon on May 20, 1894, by Bishop Potter. During last Summer he supplied the pulpit of St. John's while its rector, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Carver, was traveling in Europe. Last October he was appointed in charge of St. Andrew's. He was ordained to the priesthood April 28 last, by Bishop Potter.

Mrs. Cochran, the donor of this church, is one of the most liberal ladies in her church. A short time ago she and her husband paid off a mortgage debt of $100,000 on St. John's Church, which freed it from obligations of any kind. William F. Cochran, her husband, in 1890 erected the rectory, chapel, and parish buildings. Mrs. Cochran presented to the city last Summer the new buildings for St. John's Riverside Hospital, in Ashburton Avenue, the only condition which accompanied the gift being that it should continue to hold as its name that of St. John's, the church to which she and her husband were so attached. This hospital cost over $100,000, though the generous donors would not disclose the exact figures.

Thanked by Emperor William.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—The Euterpe Club of this city last April sang for the first time in English in this country, Emperor William's "A Song to Aegir." President Robert E. Taylor of the Euterpe Club to-day received a letter, in which the Emperor dictated his thanks to the club for the compliment.

POLICE SERGEANTS TO GO

Commissioners Study Records and Discover the Incompetents.

PLAN FOUND FOR REORGANIZATION

Captains Also Likely to be Dismissed or Retired—Devery and Glennon Cannot Stay on the Force.

The Police Commissioners have had prepared a list of all the Sergeants on the force, together with their dates of appointment and promotion, and their records for conduct and efficiency. It was reported yesterday that the Commissioners have planned a complete reorganization among the Sergeants, and that a certain number of the latter, as well as some Captains, will be forced out of the department.

The Commissioners have been examining the records of the Sergeants, and making other investigations, which have resulted in their coming to the conclusion that there are in the department a number of incompetent and undesirable officers. It is also stated that the board is satisfied that in order to thoroughly reorganize the force it will be necessary to get rid of most of the present commanding officers. In order to accomplish this, the Commissioners have had several secret conferences at which plans of action were discussed.

It was said yesterday that they had found a plan by which they will be able to do almost as much as if they had the power that would have been conferred upon them under the Reorganization bill. The plan to reorganize the department and make a large number of changes among the officers above the rank of Roundsman, will, it is said, be carried out as soon as the vacancies among patrolmen are filled up. There are many superior officers who, according to the ideas of the Commissioners, must be dismissed before there can be actual reform in the department.

None of the Commissioners would discuss the subject yesterday. It was said that they have taken steps which will result in charges soon being made against a number of Sergeants and several Captains.

There is much speculation at Police Headquarters as to what action the Commissioners will take in the case of William S. Devery and his former Ward Man, Glennon, who were reinstated Monday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Capt. Devery and Patrolman Glennon were dismissed Aug. 31.

Capt. Devery and Glennon are under indictment at the present time. They were indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in March, at the same time that indictments were found against Inspector McLaughlin and other police officers, and patrolmen.

The Police Commissioners have not yet decided whether it would be advisable to appeal from the decision of the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, reinstating Devery and Glennon. As they were dismissed on practically the same evidence as that on which the old board convicted Capt. Cross and Patrolman Smith, it would seem that it would be useless to take the case to the Court of Appeals, in view of the unanimity of the Supreme Court in ordering the reinstatement of Cross and Smith.

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that nothing would be done in Devery's case until the official notice of his reinstatement was served on the board. It was the intention of the board, he said, to suspend Devery and Glennon as soon as they are regularly restored to duty.

The Commissioners will then await the outcome of the indictments hanging over the Captain and his former ward man. Should they be acquitted, the Commissioners will bring them to trial, either on the old charges or on the charges that form the basis of the indictments.

SERGT. TAYLOR'S TRIAL ENDED.

Policeman Interman Denies the Story Told by Policeman Beeck.

The trial of Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad, who is accused of receiving money as a gift, in violation of the rules of the department, was concluded before Commissioner Grant, at Police Headquarters, yesterday. Patrolman Charles A. Beeck, who was a witness before the Lexow committee, testified Monday that he paid Sergt. Taylor $10 out of the money he received from the American Line, on whose pier he was stationed. Beeck asserted that Patrolman Herman Interman was present on the day when he paid Taylor the money, and that he heard part of the conversation between himself and the Sergeant.

Patrolman Interman was called as a witness yesterday. He denied Beeck's statement, and said he did not hear the conversation between Taylor and Beeck. He also swore that he never heard of Beeck having paid any money to the Sergeant.

Sergt. Taylor denied all of Beeck's statements, and solemnly declared that he never received any money from his accuser. The case was closed, and the full board will now consider the evidence.

The trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, against whom charges of neglect of duty have been made by Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society, was postponed yesterday until June 10. The Captain's counsel have secured an order from the Court of Common Pleas commanding the Police Commissioners to show cause why a writ of prohibition restraining the Commissioners from proceeding with the trial, and also why a writ of peremptory mandamus compelling the board to retire Eakins should not be issued. The order is returnable to-day.

POLICE CANDIDATES TESTED.

Acting Inspectors Cortright and McCullagh Visit the Gymnasium.

Acting Inspectors Cortright and McCullagh were interested spectators at the physical examination of sixty police candidates in the loft of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. As members of the Police Civil Service Board of Examiners, this was their first visit to the gymnasium, where the applicants are put through various tests.

All the men examined have passed inspection before by the police surgeons, but by the terms of the new law, which makes the examination much more rigid, they were obliged to pass through it again. There are about 400 of these applicants, whose names have been on the list for a year, to be examined before any of the new applicants are reached.

Dr. A. H. Brown, who conducts the physical examinations for the New-York Civil Service Board, will act in a similar capacity for the Police Board.

Fountain Wants His Freedom.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday referred to Acting Chief of Police Conlin for investigation a complaint sent to the board by N. Fountain, a colored man, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of larceny.

Fountain says the arrest was due to a dispute over a debt incurred in his business as published of The Local Guide, and that the complainant bribed a policeman to arrest him. Fountain claims his quarters at the prison are unhealthful, and requests the Commissioners to send someone to talk with him.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

MR. GREENHUT REFUSES TO ANSWER

Denies Having Secreted the Books of the Whisky Trust and Keeps the Secret of the Cipher.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Messrs. Greenhut, Morris, and Hennessy, late President, Director, and Secretary, respectively, of the Whisky Trust, responded promptly this morning to the summons of the Federal Court to appear before Master in Chancery Booth for examination in regard to the questionable transactions of the old management, as shown by the report of experts. Receiver McNulta was present. All those interested had lawyers. Levy Mayer and Judge Moran represented the complainants in the original bill for a receiver.

Ex-Secretary Hennessy of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was the first witness called by I. K. Boyesen, representing Receiver McNulta. He said he did not have actual charge of the books, the business being in the hands of the Assistant Secretary, Edward Higgins. Edwin Walker, representing Greenhut and Morris, announced that his clients were not prepared to be examined now, and that the inquiry would not go very far before negative answers would be made to all questions by his direction, and the Master be asked to certify such questions to the court, so that the whole matter would be returned to the Federal Court having jurisdiction.

The examination proceeding, Mr. Hennessy was asked if he would produce certain copy books of correspondence with officers of the company and others relating to the business of the company. His attorney, Mr. Burrey, said that his client objected to turning over books which contained copies of letters to Directors and other correspondence of a private character. The witness, however, stated afterward that he was willing to turn over all letters for the purpose of having their privacy passed upon by the court before being turned over to the receiver. The letters and copies were contained in six or seven books, covering a period of three and a half years down to the appointment of receivers. These documents were filed away in his home when he left the office of Secretary. He removed them because he considered that they were personal property, although some of the letters related to the business of the company in part, and also to the Shufelt Distillery, of which he was manager.

By agreement the Master ordered the production of all books, papers, and letters in the possession of the witness to be turned over to the receiver after inspection by the Master, and, if in doubt, the documents were to be passed upon by Messrs. Boyesen and Burrey. All private papers are to be returned to Mr. Hennessy.

Objections came fast when Judge Moran tried to ascertain what money Mr. Hennessy received as an officer of the company. The witness refused to answer after being ordered to do so by the Master. The reason is that such information would be used against the ex-officers in the suits to recover money now pending.

Mr. Greenhut was called. By advice of his counsel, after instructions to answer from the Master, he refused to say what money he received as President, Director, or manager of any branch distillery. He admitted turning over no books to the receiver when one was appointed.

The ex-President answered that after his removal as receiver he took from the vault of the office at Peoria, which he also used for his private office, some personal securities and a few private papers, but did not remove any papers or books belonging to the company between the time that he was appointed receiver and his removal from that position, except what Gen. McNulta knew of or had seen. He professed ignorance of the fact that all the letter-press books of the company since April 4, 1892, were missing. He denied having secreted any property belonging to the company, and resented the insinuation of Attorney Meyer that he had employed his son to remove a package of books from the Peoria office one Sunday after the receivership.

After Mr. Greenhut had refused to answer several score questions relating to money spent and books wanted, he was pressed to divulge the telegraphic code used by him in relation to alleged speculation in whisky stock by officers of the company with money belonging to the trust. He refused to impart any material information about the code telegrams shown in the book produced, signed C and D. Mr. Meyer declared that the initials stood for Counselman and Day, stock brokers of Chicago, through whom Mr. Greenhut and his colleagues had speculated in Whisky Trust shares with $500,000 of the company's money in the name of William N. Hobart. The witness refused to give the key to the code.

Mr. Meyer then "invited a return to the court of this anomalous proceeding," objecting to following the same line of examination with Nelson Morris, who, his attorney, Mr. Walker, said would refuse to answer the questions put to Mr. Greenhut.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow, and the refusal of Mr. Greenhut to answer will be passed upon by Judge Showalter.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE SILVER QUESTION—Plain facts for plain people, by Theodore Wehle.

DR. DEPEW'S HOSPITALITY—A harmony dinner for Presidential candidates.

BLUE'S TRIBUTE TO GRAY—The Confederate Monument at Chicago dedicated.

SOUTH AND SOUND MONEY—J. C. Latham writes to the Chamber of Commerce.

FORAKER HAS TRIUMPHED—The McKinley-Sherman machine a total wreck.

NEARLY ALL ARE DROWNED—The Pacific Mail steamer Colima wrecked off the Mexican coast.

FOR GOOD RULE IN CITIES—National conference of the Municipal Reform League.

ENGLAND AND DIPLOMACY—Russia's invasion of Manchuria and the Formosan battle.

FOR REFORM IN SPELLING—What the Orthographic Union proposes to bring about.

THE AUTOCRAT OF HAWAII—President Dole has usurped the most arbitrary powers.

JOY IN THE SALVATION ARMY—The national headquarters in New-York formally opened.

THE AMATEUR STAR GAZER—How he may determine the position of the ecliptic.

ONE NATION OUT OF MANY—Talk about a union of Central American countries.

CUBA'S GUERRILLA BATTLES—Defeats of bands of insurgents with numerically small loss.

VERY WARM AT WEST POINT—Trying times for the cadets now under examination.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Adulterations of Farm Products, by Henry Stewart; The Successful Culture of Cotton; Farm Experiences and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Per Year.....$1.00

STATE MONEYS QUANDERED

Report of the New-Jersey Investigating Committee.

PRESENTED IN FULL TO THE SENATE

The Committee Recommends as a Remedy for the Evils the Passage of Annual Appropriation Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The Senate committee to inquire into the charges of extravagance and other reported misconduct of public officials, which has been at work on the investigation since its appointment Feb. 13 last, made a long report to the Senate to-day, introducing the recital of the results of examining records and taking testimony, the report says:

We have not exhausted all the sources of information nor followed up all the possible roads to discovery, but have pushed our inquiries into subjects that afforded clear indications of need for investigation. Of the ninety-seven witnesses examined by far the greater number have testified under compulsion, and little information has been volunteered.

Previous to 1880 there was no provision for the care and furnishing of the State House, except a joint resolution passed in 1846, placing the property in charge of the Treasurer, to be kept in order. Under this meagre authority the matter drifted along forty-three years, until the annual expense had grown to $25,000, which was paid without any appropriation. In 1888 the property was by statute placed in charge of a Superintendent. The expenses rapidly increased, reaching $71,600 in 1894, charged to "State House Expense." This sum by no means covered all the expenditures for repairs, maintenance, and furnishing.

We found on the statute books nine acts, passed at different times from 1885 to 1892, for special objects, the first having been passed to meet the emergency caused by the firing of the State House in 1885. It would seem that these acts ought long since to have served their purpose. We therefore reported to the Senate repealers of these nine laws, and they were repealed March 22, 1895. Under these laws part of the State House and Assembly Chamber were rebuilt, and a vast amount of money expended for furnishing, painting, ventilating, and repairing, in addition to the annual sums charged to State House expenses.

The report recites in detail the questionable furniture transactions, the systematic swindling apparent in the buying of coal and other supplies; the fact that $1,350 was paid for a pole and flag for the State House; the evidences of gross overcharges for painting; the rebuilding of the Assembly Chamber at a cost of $272,000, apparently without plans and with the total omission of any ventilating apparatus, (subsequently put in at a cost of $25,896, and many other irregular or grossly expensive transactions, all of which have been from time to time made public in the daily review of the committee's sittings.) The report continues:

The ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding public debt, were about $866,000 in 1875. The total expenditures from the State fund for Government in 1894, including ordinary, extraordinary, and public-debt payments, and the support of free public schools, were $1,126,495. The expenses of the Legislature increased from $53,578, in 1875, to $125,249, in 1893. In 1894 the expense fell off to $103,791. The number of members of the Legislature has not changed since 1844. The growth seems to have arisen chiefly from the multiplying of offices to attend upon the Legislature and from the reckless extravagance in the purchase of legislative supplies. We recommend a law prescribing the number of officers for each House and the salaries for each, and report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The extraordinary expense of promulgating the laws, which has averaged for the last five years $89,518, is shown to have netted each of the ninety designated papers in the State about $1,200 this year, because in New-Jersey practically all laws are published everywhere. We find no parallel in any State for the reckless waste of our system. No States afford any figures at all comparable with New-Jersey except New-York and Pennsylvania, which do publish in the newspapers, but on a scale relatively much more economical. We recommend that a bill be passed providing that the Secretary of State shall, as fast as the acts are filed in his office, forthwith supply copies thereof to the Public Printer, who shall print the same from day to day, so that all laws passed in one week may be laid before the Legislature by Monday night of the following week; the printer to print 25,000 copies and deliver to the State, in stitched sheets, at least 4,000 copies thereof from day to day, as printed. This plan will enable any person interested to have a copy of the laws without charge within a few days after their passage, and also provide an ample supply of the volumes for preservation by all who require them.

We recommend the passage of a bill constituting the Governor, Controller, and Treasurer a Printing Board, to determine what shall be printed and to exclude the rest.

Another mischief needs correction. Some boards and officers, instead of sending in their reports in November, in time to be printed and laid before the Legislature, delay until after the Legislature has adjourned. Some have delayed a year and more. Some of the reports for 1893 came in from the printer in April, 1895. This delay renders the reports practically useless as a basis for legislation. We recommend that all annual reports to the Governor or Legislature by boards, commissions, or officers be required to be made as of Oct. 31, and actually delivered to the Governor on or before the 30th day of November, and that as a penalty for delay every delinquent officer shall forfeit one-half his salary from Nov. 30 until the report is filed.

In the matter of compensation of court clerks it appears that the Clerk of the Supreme Court has made returns of every quarter for sixteen years, but none of them are correct. His fees actually collected were, according to his testimony: For 1892, $37,370; for 1893, $34,605; for 1894, $46,004. The net income to the Clerk for the past four years is $27,000 per annum. The compensation is too great. We recommend that the searching fees be reduced to 30 per cent. of the prices now allowed by law.

The present Clerk in Chancery for the first few terms made returns on the same plan. Thereafter for several years he made no returns, and lately has returned the amount of his net fees. He testifies that the gross revenues for the past nine years have been about $85,000 per year, and the net revenues half as much. Certain fees should also be abolished, and we recommend that the law be so changed that the clerks shall hereafter return not only the gross fees returned by them, but also

mittee concludes this branch of the inquiry as follows:

It thus appears that the Secretary of State, instead of receiving compensation of $6,000 a year, as provided by the act of 1870, has increased that compensation to about $11,000 or $12,000 per year, besides the gains made by the use of the State's moneys. These gains should be ascertained, according to law, and paid into the Treasury.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries is becoming more expensive. The mere printing of its report costs about $3,000. As this work is now being done by the Federal Government, we recommend that the board be abolished. This will save $11,000 a year.

The State now supports two taxing boards of four members each, at an annual expense of about $35,000. One board is quite sufficient for the duties of both, and we recommend their consolidation into one new board to consist of four members, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Serious irregularities have existed in certain expenditures of the State Board of Assessors. In their annual report they have in each year since 1887 stated that they adopted a railroad map of the State as part of their report. In 1887 the State paid $1,500 for the entire original edition of 6,000 copies. The State also paid for mounting several hundred copies at 25 cents each, many of which were then again sold to the State officers and paid for by the State at $3.50 each, and many mounted copies were sold to the public by the Secretary for his own profit. Annually, thereafter, until 1894, the State paid for in all 41,000 copies. The fact is that only 6,000 copies of the original map have ever been printed, being those in 1887. Afterward 4,000 copies of a revised and reduced edition were printed, of which only 2,000 have been delivered by the printer, 1,400 being held in New-York because not paid for.

These facts show deliberate [illegible] the Secretary, great carelessness on the part of the members of the board, and careless conduct on the part of the printers, who year after year presented to the State sworn bills for maps which they had never furnished nor seen. The money thus lost to the Treasury is fully $8,000. We recommend that the Controller be directed to proceed for its collection against the Secretary, the printers who received it, and any other persons who may be liable.

The Secretary of the board also drew from the State annually several hundred dollars in fees for making returns to writs of certiorari sued out against the board by the several railroads. These fees were also paid by the railroad companies, being thus collected twice by the Secretary. They were not properly chargeable to the State, and should be recovered.

The State Dairy Commissioner's expenditures should be approved by the State Board of Health, and paid by Controller's warrant. We recommend that his expenditures in enforcing the pure food, oleomargarine, and dairy laws should be limited to $11,000 per year, including his own salary.

The Board of Riparian Commissioners, created in 1869, still continues, its expenses amounting in 1894 to $10,240. We recommend the abolition of salaries to the members of the board, and a greatly reduced appropriation for expenses.

The Board of Pardons has lost the confidence of the people, and it is scarcely too much to say that some of its actions in recent years are a public scandal. We recommend, first, that the resolutions lately passed, proposing a constitutional amendment for the reorganization of the board, be again passed, to the end that it may be adopted by the people. Second, that an act be passed requiring that all applications for pardons or paroles, &c., be filed with the Clerk of the court at least thirty days before final action thereon, and that in every case in which a pardon shall be granted, or a fine or forfeiture remitted, the reasons therefor shall be publicly assigned and entered upon the minutes of the court.

The report closes with the recommendation of a general remedy for existing laxity in expenditures in brief as follows:

We think nothing that can be suggested would be so likely to prevent in future the sort of irregularities recently disclosed as the annual passage of an appropriation bill covering every conceivable form of State expense, and we think that it should be provided by law that no money should be available under any appropriation for more than two years from the time of the passage of the bill. In the course of our inquiry we have been impressed with the apparent disposition of State officers and others to construe very liberally against the Treasury enactments of doubtful meaning. This is an additional reason for an annual appropriation bill and explicit and definite provision for every expenditure.

The report is signed by Senators Voorhees, Ketcham, Skirm, and Herbert. Senator Daly says, at the conclusion of the report: "As a member of the committee, I agree in the main with the conclusions and recommendations of the majority. In those respects wherein I dissent I will at an early day submit my views.

THE LEGISLATURE IN DOUBT.

Uncertain that It Will Follow the Committee's Lead.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The Legislature reconvened at noon to-day. Of the seventeen bills left in the hands of Gov. Werts when the Legislature entered upon its recess last March, he returned ten to-day with his objections to them. Seven of the vetoed bills were House measures and three originated in the Senate. None was of great importance. The Governor filed seven bills without his approval.

The House and Senate consumed the greater part of the day in conferences over the policy to be pursued during the session. There was a diversity of opinion touching the wisdom of passing bills before the Senate investigating committee should get through with its work. It was agreed to consider the bills recommended by the committee, but how many, if any, will pass cannot be foretold. As the House must wait upon the action of the Senate, it adjourned till Thursday morning.

The Senate sat to-night, and Senator Voorhees, in behalf of the investigating committee, introduced the following bills, all of which were advanced to third reading without reference:

No. 335 repeals all existing acts relative to the printing, advertising, and distribution of the laws, proceedings of the Legislature, and public documents. There are seventeen different acts repealed by this bill, and the repealer takes effect Oct. 1, 1895.

No. 336 provides that advertisements shall be made for bids in September to print the laws. Specifications are to be prepared under direction of the Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, who shall award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The Secretary of State shall furnish to the printer having said contract a copy of each act as soon as passed and filed in his office, and the printer shall have to lay before the Legislature each Monday night all laws passed the preceding week. He shall print 25,000 copies and deliver them to the State House custodian in stitched sheets, and he shall distribute them to the various State officers, County and City Clerks of the State, and to every citizen who may apply for them. Joint resolutions and proclamations to be published the same way.

No. 337 is the State Appropriation bill. It appropriates to every department of the State the amount of moneys for salaries and all other expenses.

No. 338 provides that the Controller shall advertise each September for proposals to print Senate and House journal, minutes of joint meeting and all executive sessions, and all current printing of the Legislature, and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. All printing to be done in the State.

No. 339 repeals an act giving the Governor, after final adjournment, thirty days in which to consider all acts in his hands at the close of the session. Allows only the constitutional five days.

No. 340 fixes the number of officers of the Senate and House and their compensation.

No. 341 repeals the Atlantic City Charter bill passed last Winter and prohibits its publication.

No. 342 provides that after Nov. 1, 1895, no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless it shall have been explicitly appropriated by the annual act to the purpose for which it was drawn.

No. 343 provides that vacancies in the Board of Aldermen or Common Council in Jersey City or Newark, however arising, shall be filled by the Mayor of said cities.

No. 344 provides that no Aldermen or Common Councilman shall hold over after the term for which he has been elected and appointed.

No. 345 provides that the Mayor of New-Brunswick may vote upon every question coming before its Common Council upon which said body is a tie.

No. 346 gives the Common Council or Board of Aldermen of every city power to fill vacancies on election boards to hold charter elections.

No. 348 repeals the act of 1895 providing that Senators and Assemblymen shall be furnished with stationery and other necessary supplies.

The appropriation bill mentioned, it is estimated, will save the State, principally by reducing the printing bills, about $250,000 per year.

The Senate will meet again to-morrow morning to take up for final action some of the bills introduced to-night.

Women Ask for Suffrage.

TRENTON, June 4.—Before the Legislature met to-day Senators Voorhees and Skirm gave an audience to a delegation of women, who came to advocate an amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote at school elections and present petitions on the subject from every part of the State. In the delegation were Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield, who is a daughter of Julia Ward Howe; the Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Blackwell of Elizabeth, Dr. Hussey of East Orange, Mrs. Alexander Christy of Bayonne, and Mrs. D. W. Pond of Plainfield. The Senators promised the women their best aid in the attainment of their wishes.

Report that Ford Has Been Indicted.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—It is rumored that an indictment has been found by the Mercer County Grand Jury against ex-State House Superintendent B. F. Ford for his connection with the frauds that were unearthed by the Voorhees committee. In the corridors of the Court House yesterday were John L. Murphy, Sinnickson Chew, J. Brognard Betts and Howell Quigley, who testified before the committee as to the map frauds, and it is said they gave the testimony on which the alleged indictment against Ford was found.

FORCE GUARANTEES PEACE

The Millennial Disarmament Is Still Afar Off.

SAFETY IS SECURED BY THE NAVY

Assistant Secretary McAdoo Makes Suggestions at the Opening of the Naval Training School at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—The United States Naval War College was opened for another season's work this forenoon. Besides the class in attendance, there were present officers from the training and torpedo stations at Fort Adams; also, many ladies and several prominent citizens, including Congressman Melville Bull and Col. Reginald Norman, the latter representing Gov. Lippitt, who found it impossible to be present. Lieut. Commander Denny of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, was present, as were the Rhode Island Reserve officers.

Capt. Taylor, President of the War College, introduced Assistant Secretary McAdoo, as the official patron of the college. The Assistant Secretary addressed the college, saying:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in congratulating you upon the programme and splendid results achieved by the college at its last session, and I have no doubt that the exercises which are to be inaugurated here to-day will even surpass those of last year in the benefits to the members of the class, and to the naval service in general.

This institution has received from the start the strong support of an enlightened public opinion and has been singularly fortunate in having at its head men of the greatest ability, zealous officers, devoted to their profession in its highest and broadest aims. It is not surprising, therefore, that beyond the confines of our own country, this school has achieved a most enviable international reputation I still look forward with hope to the time when the annual programme shall involve not only theory, but practical fleet evolutions, carried on with somewhat of a relation to the problems here discussed. I venture to say that some intimate relation should be established between this college and one of the most important offices connected with the Navy Department—that of Naval Intelligence. Such a programme might be laid out as would be of infinite value to the navy and the country, and which could not fail to excite a deep and abiding interest, and prove instructive to all our people.

I must continue to insist that until in some millennial period, virtue, justice, and unselfishness, and a high degree of intelligence universally prevail among all peoples and find lodgment in the heart and brain of every individual, force must continue to be the most powerful pillar supporting the whole fabric of our entire civilization. Indeed, religion and virtue, intelligence and conscience, the pioneers of peace itself, could not safely exist or endeavor to carry out their mission were it not for the protecting arm of force. So far are we removed from ideal conditions that the policeman preserves the sanctity and decorum of the parish church, and the vessel of war is needed for the protection of the missionary of religion in distant lands.

How often have I heard it repeated in forums, that it would be best to disband all military organizations and bend our ears to listen to the symphonies of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world"! How often have we been told that so high was the average intelligence that reason was supreme, and that force—particularly organized force—was a relic of savagery and barbarism, and yet the very forums in which these discussions took place would have been absolutely impossible without the potential factors—organization and force. I am happy to believe that the progress of mankind, if slow and painful, is also sure and certain, and that our savage and brutal instincts will finally in some far-distant day be placed in complete subjection to the high and holy reign of unclouded reason; but I am quite as sure that during the long intervening period, reason itself would be driven from peaceful discussion and wise contemplation by the chaotic disorder which would follow the disbanding of the organized powers which now regulate communities, preserve international balances, and conserve great forces to wise ends.

Strange to say, too, in no period in the history of the world is organized force so powerful against disorganized numbers as at present. The tremendous advance in the destructive qualities of military weapons, and the utilization of high explosives, have given a great preponderance to discipline and orderly bodies as against the mere aggregation of numbers. The highly perfected offensive weapons of the military art are, too, of such a character that they cannot be readily improvised, are more or less costly to construct, and, therefore, are largely if not wholly, to be found in possession of governmental authority. I believe it to be within the range of fact to say that at no time since the world began could 100 men, well drilled, with modern weapons, including rapid-fire and machine guns, oppose so successfully an apparently overwhelming but unskilled and unorganized force without similar weapons. To exemplify this we have but to turn our eyes to the recent contest in the East, where the comparatively small army of Japan overcame vast hordes of a race who were far otherwise than lacking in bravery, and fighting, too, upon their own soil. We should also to note the significant lesson to those who teach us otherwise, that mere territory and vastness of numbers are not of themselves a national defence, nor in any wise capable of assuming offensive operations against injuries, however keen, or wrongs, however deep. Looking for peace and laboring for it in our own day, let us see to it that reason and force go hand in hand, law and power, organization and freedom.

In the intercourse and conduct of nations there are two co-ordinate co-operative elements—diplomacy and power—and we include within the former that invaluable principle of arbitration. You of the naval profession, particularly in the United States, are concerned as to all of these. I hold it to be self-evident that a diplomacy, however brilliant and well trained, which has behind it no naval power, is as impotent as the idle wind to repair injustice or enforce the inexorable logic of its arguments. I am not for a moment underrating the splendid opportunities and great advantages of a trained diplomatic and consular service. As a member of Congress, I long urged a radical reform of that branch of the Government. I believe that no more popular reform could be inaugurated than that which will give to the United States a thoroughly trained and experienced body of men to represent our vast interests in foreign countries.

While, as at present organized, we have many men of the finest faculties and highest intellects, typical of all that is best in our citizenship, representing us abroad, still the weakness of the existing system is such as to fail to give it its proper proportionate strength with the professional work which you begin, and which, outside of the diplomatic and consular service, is the one having the most intimate relations with our foreign concerns. I wish to be distinctly understood in making this, that I do not desire that there should be any invasion of the diplomatic field proper by officers of the navy, whose duty it is to act minister ably rather than to formulate policies. The formulation of policies belongs exclusively to the civil powers.

I believe, therefore, that it is most essential to the best interests of the United States that not only should we have an efficient navy and the best possible trained officers, but that, in addition, the diplomatic arm of the Government should be strengthened and made more efficient. So long as the inequality exists the naval officer will find his task not only more difficult and his responsibilities greater, but he will be himself forced by the pressure of circumstances into the decision of nice international questions, impinging upon the delicate grounds of national policy, which in our own country are considered debatable.

On the other hand, I am fully convinced that mere diplomacy of itself, while it may gain a verdict in the forum of reason, would be piteously and humiliatingly at the mercy of its opponents, like a court without the power to execute its decrees among an unfriendly populace. One of the cases most frequently alluded to in our history, and for which very proper and lasting credit belongs to Mr. Secretary Marcy, is that of Martin Koszta, but the vigor of Mr. Marcy and his determination to assert American rights would probably have ended in the mildewed archives of the Austrian Empire, if it had not been for the guns of Capt. Ingraham, his strong, robust patriotism, his swift decision, and resolute command.

I am glad to see that it is not necessary any longer to plead for a reasonable increase of our navy. Behind that establishment stands out an overwhelming majority of the American people, without regard to partisan considerations or political affiliations, and this very properly, because on the great question involving our nationality, partisanship must be subordinated to a high and sacred sense of patriotism. In all our great wars whatever differences may have existed before hostilities as to the cause of their origin, in the heat and fury of the contention all factionalism disappeared, and all personal interests and sectional prejudices became fused and lost under the hot impulses of love of country. I think if any one will study the wars of the American Republic he will agree with me that where government is so surely as with us the creature of a public opinion, which, fortunately or unfortunately, it does not only not create but often fails to direct, wars are likely to be more sudden and unlooked for than even under stronger and more personal government.

To achieve peace is to be ready for war. The more efficient our navy, the more highly trained the personnel, the less likely are we to have serious international difficulties, especially in a great hemisphere, to which, by the laws of nature and the enforced consent of nations, we do now and should more and more in the future occupy the most intimate commercial and political relations, and which, by the necessities of entrustment, as well as by sympathy, naturally looks to us as pattern and friend, and for which, in return, circumstances, even did we wish it otherwise, will force us to assume responsibilities.

The Navy Department having wisely concluded to divide the ships into squadrons, I sincerely trust and hope that at the end of a year there will be no ship in the navy, unless from extraordinary circumstances, which has not been drilled under the eye and criticism of a commander in chief, to whom should be given the greatest discretion and power consistent with the sovereignty of the department. These drills should not be fitful and intermittent, but should be continuous and persistent, as I cannot well exaggerate how important they seem to me in raising the professional standing of the officers and promoting the highest efficiency of the men and the best possible condition of the ships.

Without desiring to suggest programmes or interfere in any way with details, it seems to me that Tampa, Fla., in our own waters, may be found to possess great advantages, not only for fleet movements but for boat and land drills. As a general rendezvous in the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, possesses advantages which of course are known to all of you. In the Summer these Northern waters, aside from the two drawbacks of occasional fogs and a large and increasing commerce, are well suited for the purposes we have in view. There is one advantage in Hampton Roads which should not be overlooked. A great deal of the hardest work of the navy is done, and will continue to be done, in insalubrious tropical regions to the south of us, and that the officers and men should always be in strong and vigorous health is a consideration which must not be overlooked. A few months in these waters cannot be otherwise than useful in giving us a robust and strong personnel, fit for any emergency, and capable of great endurance under long-continued strain, and with adverse climatic influences.

We, of the citizenship of the land, are very proud of the navy, very jealous of its reputation, willing to give it the greatest trust, and demand in return that it shall be in the highest degree progressive, and that every individual member of it shall have a strong sense of his personal responsibility, and endeavor in all things to so perfect himself by study and practice, that he shall, if the crisis ever comes to him, be fit for command, even under the most trying circumstances, and be ready at all times to face and overcome the greatest difficulties.

Following the address, an informal reception to Mr. McAdoo was held in the library. Mr. McAdoo will leave for Washington to-morrow afternoon. The various committees will organize to-morrow, and the members will at once settle down to work.

INNOCENT AND IN PRISON

P. Shannon and J. Henry were Sent to Jail by W. S. Ackerman—Chance Reveals the Real Burglars.

Patrick Shannon and John Henry, two victims of mistaken identity, are now serving out sentences for a crime that they did not commit.

William D. Ackerman of 470 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street discovered on July 25, 1894, that his premises had been entered, his rooms ransacked, and jewelry valued at $50 stolen. Mr. Ackerman had what he believed to be positive evidence that Shannon and Henry were the burglars. So positive was he of this that he caused their arrest on Aug. 17, 1894. They were taken before a Police Justice, and, although they denied their guilt and said that they were in Philadelphia at the time the crime was committed, they were held to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of having entered Mr. Ackerman's house and stolen the jewelry.

Their case was then presented to the Grand Jury, before which Mr. Ackerman positively swore that Shannon and Henry were the men who entered and robbed his house. They were indicted, and, in due time were called before the Court of General Sessions for trial on the indictment as found.

On the day of their trial they stoutly maintained their innocence, and although they pleaded absence at the time of the robbery, they were unable to prove their alibi.

Mr. Ackerman was as positive of their guilt at the time of their trial as he had been at the time that he caused their arrest. Their evidence was not believed, and that of Mr. Ackerman was, and they were found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Nothing further was thought of the case at the time.

It was yesterday proved to the satisfaction of District Attorney Fellows and William B. Ackerman that the men were innocent, and that in identifying them as Mr. Ackerman had he had been mistaken. There no longer remains any doubt about their having been in Philadelphia at the time that the robbery was committed, and that they had not the slightest connection with it.

Their innocence became known through a casual conversation that Patrolman Robert Charlton of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station had while patroling his beat one night about a month ago. While conversing with certain acquaintances he was told that two guiltless men were doing time on the Island" for the robbery that was committed at Ackerman's house July 25, 1894.

He informed his Captain of what he had heard, and was directed to follow up the story and discover its truth or falsity. He did so, and his inquiry led him to arrest William Dunn of 312 West Forty-fourth Street and John Williams of 256 West Thirty-seventh Street. At first they denied their guilt and strenuously maintained that Shannon and Henry had committed it. This Officer Charlton and his Captain knew to be false, where the companies only

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Lower.

FREE LIQUIDATION WEST AND HERE

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easy—

Cotton Steady—Coffee Dull.

There was rather free liquidation here and at the West, and prices were lower on grain, but the day's trading was much below previous reports. Foreign houses were selling also, and the news from abroad was of easier markets. Provisions were quiet and generally lower. Cotton was fairly active and steadier. Coffee was neglected, but steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	70	@	79¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator...	32⅝@		33
Corn, No. 2 steamer	55¾@		
Flour, straights, spring	$3.80	@	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.75	@	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.75	@	6.80
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@		4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7	@	7½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	10.60	@	..
Lead	3.25	@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were less active, and very irregular. The opening was weak, and prices declined 1⅝@1⅞c, on foreign selling, easier cables, weak West, and local realizing; advanced 1⅛@1¼c on the decrease of 400,000 bushels on passage, poor crop reports, and local covering; declining 1⅛@1⅜c with the West, and on increased shipments from the Argentine; closing weak, at 1⅝@1⅜c decline. Spot was less active and 1⅛@1¼c lower, with the options. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, Toledo, on private terms, rumored at 1⅜c over July delivered....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ½c over July afloat; No. 1 hard, 4½c over May, free on board afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 80⅝c afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 84⅝c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¾c afloat....Clearances hence, 128,687 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 135,504 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 4,672 bushels; in the interior, 187,926 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak, at a decline of 1@1⅛c; with cables weaker, Western quiet, lower, free offering, and market on an increase of 240,000 bushels on passage. Spot was more active on export account, with prices 1c lower, but closing steady....Sales, 175,000 bushels, including to shippers, 50,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 67½@68c, afloat, free on board, and 80,000 bushels No. 2 white, at 57¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 55½c, elevator; 25,000 bushels do, at ½c over July; 10,000 bushels yellow, at 56c@56¼c, elevator, and 75,000 bushels No. 2 White, to arrive, at 55c, July delivery....Receipts, 111,150 bushels, for Atlantic ports, 189,027 bushels; in the interior, 395,585 bushels....Clearances hence, 218,566 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 236,403 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and ⅛c lower, with corn and the West, with close weak. Spot were dull and weak, at ¼c decline....Sales, 53,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¼c, for 12,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 32½@34½c; track white, 37@43c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 14,400 bushels; exports, 886 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....@....		79⅛
July	1,480,000	80 1-16@81½	80½
August	120,000	80½@81⅝	80⅝
September	1,340,000	81 1-16@82¼	81¼
December	840,000	82½@83⅞	82½
Total	3,780,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	120,000	55⅜@56⅝	55⅜
September	155,000	56¾@57⅞	56¾
Total	275,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....@....		32½
July	60,000	33 @33¼	33
September	30,000	32⅜@33	32¾
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—There was but little demand from jobbers, owing to the high prices asked, while shippers continue to hold off. Sales, 11,000 bbls, including of City Mills 2,200 bbls patents, 1,875 bbls clear, 125 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $3@$3.15, 1,050 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.40@$3.50, 150 bbls Winter patents at $4.50, 150 bbls supers at $3.25, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.50@$4.75, 1,000 bbls Michigan straights, on private terms, and 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.25. Arrivals, 18,734 bbls and 8,734 sacks; exports, 6,805 bbls and 12,475 sacks; from Aatlantic ports, 56,606 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.80@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.05@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@ 3.25	3.20@ 3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; thoppy, 95c; coarse meal, $1.08; fine do, $1.20@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a dull and nominal market for clover; 9⅞@10¼c quoted.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The market was without material change. There was firmness for all grades of yellow. Export interest continued for good off grade yellow at 26½c, but the principal supplies were held at 27c. For prime yellow there were sellers of dark lots at 27c, while strictly prime had business at 27½c, with continued export demand at 27½c. There was a slow trading in white, which was held at 31c. There was no demand hence to the mills. COCOANUT OIL had a dull trading, while held at unchanged prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c bld; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was firm, with a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 56c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 55c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—Oil opened, highest and lowest, 1.49½; closed at 1.47½ bld.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Speculation ran in more moderate volume at the West, where there was also slack export interest. Prices ruled easy, at a slight decline for the day, although at times through the trading a trifle better prices than at the close of Monday's market prevailed. The decline in grain narrowed the dealings in hog products, in modifying the disposition to take hold on the part of outsiders.

LARD—Western Steam—The West varied within a few points, at times stronger, on a little speculative buying, or by 5 points, but declining and closing 2 points lower than on Monday, by reason of the easier prices for grain and a more restricted speculation. The export demand was of a narrow character, both here and at the West, with the Continent especially quiet, and only feeble interest from English shippers. Cash closed at 6.75c bid and 6.80c asked, without sales. City steam was steady at 6.25c, at which 70 tes were sold. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.36c, nominal, and September at 7.15c, nominal. Refined continued dull, with Continent at 7.15c and South American at 7.50c. Compound lard was slow, and quoted at 5@5.37½c, as to quality. The West closed at 6.55c. for June, with July at 6.65@6.72c, closing at 6.65c; September at 6.85@6.90c, closing at 6.85c.

PORK—There was some strength at times through the day, and an advance of 15c per bbl, but the close shows easier prices than Monday by a few points, and by reason of an increased number of selling orders, in sympathy with grain. June closed at $12.42½ nominal; July was sold at $12.52@$12.75, closing at $12.52; September at $12.77½@$13.02½, closing at $12.80. Here there was unimportant trading at steady prices. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was rather more of a demand, and at steady prices. Sales of 1,750 pickled hams at 9@9¼c, 30,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c; 5 bbls pickled bellies, 11 lb average, at 6½c, and a small lot, do, 10 lb average, at 6c. City pickled shoulders at 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c asked; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—There was a slow market for short ribs at the West, where prices were up about 5 points, but the close was easy at 2 points decline for the day; June closed at $6.25 nominal; July was at $6.30@$6.35, closing at $6.30; September at $6.50@$6.57½, closing at $6.50.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were easy. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at rather firmer prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 49,062 head; same time last year, 57,577 head; Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; light average very firm; $4.30@$4.80. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,380 head; quiet; easy; $4.15@$4.65. St. Louis—Lower; $4@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong; $4.20@$4.55. Pittsburg—Very dull; $4.50@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,676 head; $4.50@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.55. Cleveland —Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.40@$4.65. Quotations here of 57½c for heavy, 57½c for 180 lb, 57½c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was perhaps a lot of 50 hhds city to be had at 4⅝c, but as a rule the melters decline to sell at present, in consideration of a good portion of their make having been sold ahead, while waiting for any probability of the market. The soap trade, however, declines to pay over 4⅝c, and claims that there is nothing encouraging for a better price. The country-made lots are in fair supply, and are at steady prices, with 90,000 lb in lots taken up at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality. For Australian a nominal market, with absence of demand; 5⅛c might be paid, while 5¼c is asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, after the sales at out-of-town markets at 7⅞c for the West, nothing further has been done; a limited quantity would be taken at 7¾c. There was no demand outside of the West. The city pressers still ask 8c, and are making steady accumulations, which at present, however, are not large. At Chicago 8¼c is quoted, although some lots there are held for more money. For lard stearine the market was quiet and nominal at about 8½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, the total sales being only 500 bags at the close, with prices 5 points up to 5 points down. Hamburg was dull at ¼f decline, and Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig for the. Spot Rio was steady but dull at 16c for No. 7. Sales, 950 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Savanilla, and 150 bags Central American, on private terms....Option Sales—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—June, 250 bags at 14.20c; July, 250 bags at 14.70c; total, 500 bags. Total for day, 500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	.....@.....
February	14.60@14.70	.....@.....
March	14.55@14.65	.....@.....
April	.....@.....	.....@.....
May	.....@.....	.....@.....
June	14.20@14.25	14.75@14.85
July	14.65@14.70	14.45@14.75
August	14.70@14.80	14.20@14.25
September	14.80@15.00	13.70@13.75
October	14.90@14.95	13.35@13.45
November	14.80@14.90	13.10@13.20
December	14.75@14.80	13.00@13.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	231,102
Arrivals	.....
Total	231,102
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	22,206
Total stock in New-York to-day	208,896
Total stock in Baltimore	19,060
Arrivals	.....
Total	19,060
Deliveries yesterday	281—18,779
Total stock in New-Orleans	41,045
Arrivals	.....
Total	41,045
Delivered yesterday	832—40 213
Total stock in other ports	 58,992
Total stock in United States	267,828
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 3	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 3	24,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 3	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	283,000
Total	550,828
Same time 1894	293,885

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	..... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	20½@27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Nimos	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bucaba	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19½@19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¾@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Cuban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and steady at an advance of 4@6 points, based on poor crop reports, with local shorts covering, and the South higher. Spot was without business, with prices unchanged.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.09@7.10	7.11	7.11	800
July	7.11@7.12	7.16	7.07	5,700
August	7.14@7.15	7.19	7.10	63,800
September	7.17@7.18	7.22	7.12	10,600
October	7.20@7.21	7.25	7.15	38,600
November	7.22@7.24	7.26	7.19	3,700
December	7.26@7.27	7.30	7.25	6,000
January	7.30@7.31	7.34	7.28	5,200
February	7.35@7.36	.....	.....	.....
March	7.40@7.41	7.44	7.41	400
Total				120,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	88	216	101	..	..	..
New-Orleans	16	1880	377	..	..	..
Mobile	19	14	4	..	..	..
Savannah	382	185	444	..	..	..
Charleston	..	54	26	..	..	..
Wilmington	7	13	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6	63	80	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	341	..	..	..	..
Boston	377	566	73	..	..	..
Philadelphia	589	477	270	..	..	..
West Point	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1484	3809	1375	..	..	..
This day last week	2913	4595	4924	2027	3283	3725
This day last year	5422	4863	4195	857	2578	2610

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand runs very fair for fine stock, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	28@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The fine grades meet with the most attention at full prices.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3½@3½
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without local demand, but values remain unchanged. Sales, 8,900 bags centrifugals at the Breakwater, to Boston, at 3⅝c for 96° test....Refined more active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cut loaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 5-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 13-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week—Beans, 461 bbls; peas, 4,400 bushels. Exports—Beans, 308 pkgs; peas, 1,078 bbls. Imports—462 bags beans. There has been quite a change for the better in domestic white beans, resulting from an improved demand, continued light receipts, and reduced stocks in store. The advance, however, has already checked trade to some extent, and it seems probable that a larger proportion of the demand will hereafter go to foreign beans. State marrow of choice quality are rather firm at $2.50. Jobbing sales of best Canadian medium are reported at $2.05, and bids of $2 for car lots have been refused. Fancy State pea have reached $2.20 in a few instances, but some very good Michigan stock can be had at $2.10. White kidney dragging, and there is but little interest in turtle soup or yellow eye. Exporters are taking some red kidney at $1.90, free on board, but the position does not seem firm. Lima scarce and higher. Foreign beans have a slightly better jobbing demand, and a few car lots of pea have gone West at a cost of $1.80@$1.85. Green peas slow but steady.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is up to 18c, with a pretty good demand, including a fair speculative interest. State dairy in light offering and firm for fancy.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8½@10½
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	9½@10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western creamery	9 @15
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½@ 9½

CHEESE—Full cream is firm, with small sizes in fair demand, while large is in light offering.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5¾
State full cream, small, fancy	7¼@7¾
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@ 4¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2¾@ 3¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¾@ 2
State full skims	1 @1¾

EGGS—The market is firmer on moderate receipts and more favorable weather. Buyers are taking more freely.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@ 13⅝
Western, fresh-gathered	12¾@ 13
Southern, fresh-gathered	11 @ 11¾
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50@$3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 1,446 bbls; only small lots arrive and few more are expected. Season practically closed. Strawberries have been in heavy supply and of irregular quality and value; choice sound lots have been in fair demand at reasonable prices, but poor qualities have to go extremely low. On Monday, aside from a few in refrigerator cars which sold at 7@13c per quart, the receipts were in wretched condition, and had to be forced off at any offer, sales ranging mainly from 2½c per crate to 9c per quart. At close the goods are in better order, but still of very poor, and prices show wide range. Other Southern berries sell rather slowly as yet. We quote: Apples—Russet, per bbl, $2@$3.75. Strawberries—Up river, per quart, 12@14c; do, upper Jersey, 10@12c; do, lower Jersey, 5@10c; do, Delaware and Maryland, 4@9c. Cherries—North Carolina, per lb, 3@10c. Huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 7@10c; blackberries, small, North Carolina, per quart, 5@10c; gooseberries, per quart, 6@8c; muskmelons, Florida, per bbl, $2@$3; watermelons, each, 60@75c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 528 pks; exports, 905 pks. The movement in evaporated apples is not large, but there is rather a firm holding of most grades; bids of 6c for prime fruit have been refused, most holders asking 6¼c, and making it in a jobbing way; choice are not salable any higher, except in a very small way. Only a few sun-dried apples here or to come forward. Cores and skins dull and somewhat nominal. Raspberries neglected and weaker. Other small fruits unchanged, but dull. A fair quantity of California fruits is still moving into consumptive channels. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, cores and skins, 2@3c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 18@19c. Cherries, 11c. Blackberries, 4@4½c. Plums—State, 3½@4c. Apricots, 6@9c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—As soon as the Jewish holiday was passed the market began to tumble, and there has since been a steady decline in all kinds of weighing stock. Spring chickens have sold a little more freely, but ducks and geese have dragged heavily. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 35c@$1; fowls, per lb, 9@11½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 50@85c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,683 pkgs. The market for dressed fowls wound up in bad shape last week; it was impossible to close out, although prices fell to 9c for prime lots, and many had to go into cold storage. This week regular trade has been dull, and the supply large, but speculators have bought some lines to freeze, and the tone is steadier at the close. Old cocks were dull. Turkeys neglected. Spring ducks lower, but selling better. Spring chickens have declined, but close with a slight recovery on fine quality. Squabs dull and weaker. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@10c; fowls, 8½@9c; old cocks, 5c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 7@11c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 20@21c; do, Long Island, 20c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 38@45c; do, Long Island, 30@35c; do, Western, 25@33c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.50.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull and barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, pc. 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts, firm. We quote: Handpicked, per lb, 4c; shelled, Spanish No. 1, 5½c; do Virginia, 3½c. Beeswax steady at 31@32c per lb. Maple sugar nominally quoted at 7@8c; very little doing, but supply light.

VEGETABLES—Receipts of new potatoes mostly in poor condition and freely offered. Other vegetables in moderate demand.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen		50@$1.25	
Beet, L. I. & J'y, per 100 bunches		$4.00@ 5.00	
Beets, Charleston, per crate		75@ 1.50	
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket		1.00@ 1.50	
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate		75@ 1.00	
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket		50@ 1.00	
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate		50@ 75	
Cabbages, C'n, Flat Dutch, per bbl.-cr.		35@ 1.00	
Cabbages, Ch'n, small, per bbl		35@ 60	
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate		50@ 75	
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl.-crate		50@ 90	
Onions, Bermuda, per crate		1.25@ ..	
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack		1.00@ 2.00	
Onions, N. O., per bag		1.25@ 1.50	
Peas, Jersey, per ½-bbl. basket		1.50@ 2.00	
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl. basket		1.25@ 1.50	
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl. bask.		1.00@ 1.50	
Peas, Baltimore, per small basket		75@ 1.00	
String beans, N. C. wax, per bush.		1.00@ 1.75	
String beans, N. C. green, per bu. b.		1.00@ 1.50	
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b.		75@ 1.25	
String beans, Charleston, green, per b.		75@ 1.25	
String beans, Ga. wax, per crate		50@ 75	
String beans, Georgia, green, per cr.		50@ 75	
Squash, Ch'n, white, per basket		30@ 40	
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl.-cr.		2.00@ ..	
Tomatoes, Florida, fancy, ripe, carrier		1.50@ 1.75	
Tomatoes, Fla., poor, per carrier		1.00@ 1.25	

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime to fancy, per bbl		$3.50@$4.00	
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl		2.00@ 3.00	
Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl.		2.50@ 3.50	
Southern, Chili Red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl.		2.50@ 3.25	
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl.		2.50@ 3.00	
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl		1.50@ 2.50	
Southern, seconds, per bbl		1.00@ 1.50	
State, white stock, per 180 lb		1.25@ 1.50	
State, white stock, per sack		1.25@ 1.50	
Maine, Hebron, per sack		1.25@ 1.50	
Maine, white stock, per sack		1.25@ 1.50	

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS — Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5@$5.37½ per 1,000; Fishkills, $5@$5.25; up-river hard, $4.87½@5.25; Jerseys, $4.75@$5; pale, $4.50; Croton, dark and red, $9@$12; Croton brown, $8@$11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@ $2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@ $2.05. Rockland lime is common lime, worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05@ $1.10; St. John's lime, 70c....Laths are worth $1.85@$2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15 @18c.

HOPS—The light inquiry causes an easy feeling with crop reports good.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4 @ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5 @..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2 @ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8 @..
Bavarian, new	22 @24
Bohemian, new	22 @26
Altmarks, new	18 @20

HIDES—Receipts continue moderate, and prices rule firm on a good demand.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central American, selected	20@22	15 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Dull and Uninteresting, with Prices Fractionally Lower.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS VERY LIMITED

Crop Conditions Continue Promising —Heavy Trading in Sugar—The New Ownership of New-York and New-England.

TUESDAY—P. M.

London disappointed those who expected that with the end of the Whitsuntide holidays it would return to business with renewed animation and become a liberal purchaser of American securities. It is true that the level of prices on the London market was above New-York at the opening to-day, but beyond a little arbitrage business the foreign orders were few and far between, and had little or no influence one way or the other. The crop news from the West was more favorable, and the Grangers were fairly strong in the morning. In the afternoon, however, the Grangers were sold rather freely by the traders, and they declined, so that at the close they were fractionally lower than yesterday.

Atchison developed weakness on the approach of the date for the payment of the first installment of the assessment. It sold down to 6⅞, but closed at 7⅛, a net loss of ⅛. Reading was moderately active, and closed at its bottom price of the day—18¼—a net loss of 1¼ points. Pacific Mail was heavy, as a result of its difference with the Panama Railroad Company. It lost about a point on less than 3,000 shares done. New-England was inactive, but was firm. The reorganization of the property is to be pushed to completion without further delay, and it is now pretty generally understood that when the new board is announced New-York, New-Haven and Hartford interests will be found in control.

Sugar was the leader of the industrial group in point of activity, the sales in it amounting to 50,830 shares. It was weak in the morning, selling down to 117½, but was advanced in the afternoon to 118¼, a net gain of ¼. General Electric was firm, and closed ⅛ higher, at 36¾, having sold at one time at 37⅜. The rumor that negotiations with the Westinghouse Company looking to an agreement on business methods finds credence. United States Rubber reacted from 47½ to 44, and closed at 44⅜, a net loss of 2⅜. There was no news on the property, and the decline was attributed to the taking of profits on the recent sharp advance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in generous supply, but the demand was light. Rates were 1@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was eagerly sought, but the supply was very limited. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $122,430,863, and the balances were $8,441,813. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $469,407.

Money in London ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills ¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm and bare of bills. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $1000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,049,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894	37,889,908
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	19,348,908

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1½
Minn. Iron	1
Wheel. & L. E pf.	¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	⅜
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	.2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Laclede Gas	1¼
Mobile & Ohio	1
New-Jersey Central	1⅜
New-York & New-England, all in. pd.	⅜
Pacific Mail	⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Southern Pacific	1¼
United States Cordage	1
United States Cordage gtd.	1¼
United States Rubber	2⅜

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were somewhat more active, and prices generally were higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central of New-Jersey gen.	1⅛
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1¼
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	1
Northern Pacific, Dev. s. c	2
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con	2
United States Cordage 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Green Bay inc	1
Ohio Southern	1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $20,000 5s coupon at 110⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅜
4s, r., 1925	123⅜	123⅝
5s, c., 1925	123⅜	123⅝
5s, r., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

In State securities, $25,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¾@61.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	158
Continental	125
Hudson River	155
Lincoln National	615
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	168
State of New-York	103½
Third National	105
United States National	180

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday, at the Real Estate Exchange, 20 shares of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, at 168¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145¾	144¾	144¾	144	150	65
Alton & Terre Haute	67	67	67	67	66½	68	100
American Cotton Oil	28	28	28	28	27½	28½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	74½	75¼	10
American Express	117½	117⅞	117½	117⅞	116	118	275
*American Sugar Refining	117¾	118½	117¾	118¼	118⅛	118¾	50,830
*American Sugar Refining pf	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	100	101	485
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	94½	..	120
American Tobacco	114⅞	115	114	114	114	114¼	3,380
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅜	8	6⅞	7⅛	7	7⅛	10,683
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	62	62	62	63	103
*Bay State Gas	25	25	25	25	22	23½	200
Canada Southern	53¾	54⅛	53⅜	53¾	53⅜	54	720
Canadian Pacific	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	54	2
Central Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	20	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	610
Chicago Gas	74¼	74½	74	74⅜	74⅛	74¼	6,500
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	100	101	160
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	99⅜	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅞	4,685
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	144¾	145½	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅛	82⅜	81½	81⅜	81¾	81⅞	11,785
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45	45	45	45	44½	44¾	300
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89	90	215
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67½	67⅝	67	67¼	67	67⅛	9,885
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	121	123	5
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69½	69⅝	68¾	68¾	68¾	69	3,945
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	40
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30	29	29	29	29½	1,226
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	29½	29¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	142¾	142¾	142½	144	106
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	129½	129½	129½	129¾	580
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¼	162¼	161	161	160¾	161⅜	1,250
Detroit Gas	20	20	20	20	20	20¾	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21	21⅜	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	9,100
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6¼	6¼	6	6	5¾	6¼	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	98	101	200
General Electric	36⅝	37⅜	36½	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	8,662
Illinois Central	95¾	95⅞	95¾	95¾	95½	96¼	6
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	100
Iowa Central pf	32¾	33	32¾	33	32½	33	300
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	9	10½	200
Laclede Gas	32	32½	31⅜	31⅜	31	32	600
Lake Erie & Western	25	25⅜	24	24½	24½	24⅝	930
Lake Erie & Western pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	84	112
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146⅛	146½	146¼	146⅜	266
*Long Island Traction	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	4,640
Louisville & Nashville	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	57⅜	58¼	1,410
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	8,550
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28½	27⅝	28	320
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	114	113¼	113⅝	113½	114	565
Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	30
Mexican National certs	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	400
Michigan Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..	..	50
Minn. & St. L. pf., all ass. pd.	67	67	67	67	66	68	30
Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19½	19½	750
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	84½	485
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46	46¼	600
Minnesota Iron	62	62	61⅝	62	62	63	300
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	1,120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17½	16⅞	17	16⅞	17⅜	1,300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	32	32¼	400
Mobile & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25	25	24½	25	530
*National Lead Company	36⅞	37¼	35⅞	36	36¼	36¼	6,720
*National Lead Company pf	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89½	88¾	89¾	365
National Linseed Oil	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	29	100
New-Jersey Central	101½	101⅝	100¾	101⅛	100⅝	100⅞	674
New-York Central	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛	545
New-York & N. E. all in. pd.	44	44	43¾	43¾	43½	43⅞	200
New-York & New-Haven	210	210	210	210	210	..	10
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	17	123
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	30½	32	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	11	11	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	1,650
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅜	10¼	10	10⅛	10	10¼	785
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31	31¾	31	31½	31½	31⅝	310
Norfolk & Western	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	4½	100
North American	6	6	6	6	5¾	6	250
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5¼	5½	490
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	19	19¼	520
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18½	500
Oregon Improvement	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	15	100
Pacific Mail	30	30⅛	29	29¼	29¼	29⅜	2,750
Philadelphia & Reading	19¼	19¾	18½	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	10,800
Pullman Palace Car Co	172½	173	172¼	173	172¾	173½	614
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114	115½	22
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7½	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16	16¼	16	16⅛	15⅝	16	660
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	29½	30¼	160
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	39	38½	39	38⅞	39¼	2,200
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	116	116	116	116	115	117	5
Southern Pacific	25	25	24	24	24	24½	910
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅞	14	13¾	14	775
Southern Railway pf.	39¾	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅝	39¾	1,457
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28⅝	28¾	29	1,600
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12½	12	12	12	12⅜	1,700
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	79½	79½	79	79	79	81	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	3	3	3	3	2¾	3¼	120
Union Pacific	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	14	900
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	6¾	100
United States Cordage	3½	3½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	7,288
United States Cordage pf.	6¼	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	3,124
United States Cordage gtd.	11	11½	10¼	10¼	9½	10	1,185
United States Express	42	42	42	42	40	42	120
United States Rubber	47	47½	44	44⅜	44⅜	44⅝	12,310
United States Rubber pf.	97	97	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96⅝	381
*United States Leather	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	2,251
*United States Leather pf.	95	95⅜	94¾	94⅝	94½	95	1,127
Wabash	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	250
Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	20	2,890
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	108	112	160
Western Union Telegraph	93	93¼	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅝	2,130
*Western Union Beef	11¼	11½	11½	11⅝	10⅜	11⅝	300
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	3,705
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	46¼	125

Total sales 228,076

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	74	2,000	92
1,000	74⅜	Colorado Mid 1st	
500	73¾	1,000	72½
1,500	73⅞	Col, H Val & Tol 5s	
10,000	73⅝	4,000	92½
1,500	73⅝	Dal & Waco 1st 5s	
15,000	73⅝	1,000	84
6,000	73⅞	E Tn, Va & G con g 5s	
30,000	73¾	10,000	107½
500	73¾	E Tenn Reor lien 4-5s	
1,000	73⅞	1,000	85½
15,000	73¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
Registered		4,000	108⅞
5,000	73⅜	6,000	108
A, T&S F 2d 3-4s, Cl A		Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	
33,000	25	10,000	97
25,000	24¾	Flint & P M 6s	
At & Pac gtd 4s		3,000	115
1,000	50	Gal Har & San A 2d	
Austin & Northw 1st		10,000	102
5,000	85	Georgia So & F 1st	
Balt Belt 1st gtd		10,000	91
2,000	103½	G Bay, W & St P inc	
By & 7th Av 1st cn 5s		3,000	5
5,000	111	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
5,000	111¼	6,000	110
Brooklyn City 1st		H & Tex Cen con 6s	
1,000	112½	4,000	104½
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s		H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
17,000	100½	4,000	104½
Buf, C R & N 1st		H & Tex Cen G M 4s	
6,000	105	11,000	70
Canada So 2d		17,000	71
3,000	105	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
Cent of N J G M 5s		5,000	100⅛
20,000	117¾	Interni & Gt N 1st	
10,000	118	10,000	118½
5,000	117¾	Int & Gt N 2d mtge	
6,000	118½	4,000	78½
9,000	118½	Iowa City & W 1st	
Registered		2,000	107
52,000 h3.	115	Kanaw'a & Mich 4s	
Cent Ohio Reor 1st		2,000	79
4,000	104	Kan Pac 1st cons	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		4,000	72
15,000	111	2,000	72½
Ches & O gen 4½s		Keokuk & D M 1st	
15,000	80¾	4,000	100
10,000	80⅝	Kings Co Elev 1st	
10,000	80½	10,000	83
Ches & O gen 4½s		Laclede Gaslht Co of St L 1st 5s	
6,000	72½	4,000 s3	93
2,000	72¼	4,000	96
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		1,000 c	96
4,000	92½	L, E & S L cn 1st 5s	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		5,000	35
1,000	84	Louis & Nash cons	
E T, Va & G con g 5s		1,000	108½
10,000	107½	9,000	109
E Tenn Reor lien 4-5s		L & N unified gold 4s	
1,000	85½	2,000	82¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		L, N A & Chi 1st	
6,000	108⅞	3,000	113
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st		L, N A & Chi G M	
10,000	97	5,000	74
Flint & P M 6s		5,000	74⅜
3,000	115	Metro Elev 1st	
Gal Har & San A 2d		5,000	121½
10,000	102	Mil & St. Paul 1st	
Georgia So & F 1st		Southern Minn Div	
10,000	91	1,000	118
G Bay, W & St P inc		Wis & Minn Div	
3,000	5	5,000	110
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s		Mil & St P G M 4s	
6,000	110	Series A	
H & Tex Cen con 6s		8,000	93
4,000	104½	Mil & St P 8s 1st	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s		5,000	112⅞
11,000	70	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
17,000	71	8,000	85⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		4,000	85⅞
5,000	100⅛	6,000	86
Interni & Gt N 1st		1,000	85⅜
10,000	118½	53,000	85⅞
Int & Gt N 2d mtge		6,000	85¾
4,000	78½	Mo, K & Tex 2d	
Iowa City & W 1st		19,000	50
2,000	107	M, Kan & East 1st	
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s		6,000	92¼
2,000	79	5,000	92½
Kan Pac 1st cons		Nor Pac 1st, Coup	
4,000	72	5,000	118
2,000	72½	6,000	118⅛
Keokuk & D M 1st		3,000	118
4,000	100	11,000	118⅛
Kings Co Elev 1st			
10,000	83		
Laclede Gaslht Co of St L 1st 5s			
4,000 s3	93		
4,000	96		
1,000 c	96		
L, E & S L cn 1st 5s			
5,000	35		
Louis & Nash cons			
1,000	108½		
9,000	109		
L & N unified gold 4s			
2,000	82¼		
L, N A & Chi 1st			
3,000	113		
L, N A & Chi G M			
5,000	74		
5,000	74⅜		
Metro Elev 1st			
5,000	121½		
Mil & St. Paul 1st			
Southern Minn Div			
1,000	118		
Wis & Minn Div			
5,000	110		
Mil & St P G M 4s			
Series A			
8,000	93		
Mil & St P 8s 1st			
5,000	112⅞		
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s			
8,000	85⅝		
4,000	85⅞		
6,000	86		
1,000	85⅜		
53,000	85⅞		
6,000	85¾		
M, Kan & Tex 2d			
19,000	50		
M, Kan & East 1st			
6,000	92¼		
5,000	92½		
Nor Pac 1st, Coup			
5,000	118		
6,000	118⅛		
3,000	118		
11,000	118⅛		
Mo Pac 1st Col 4s		Rich & Danv 6s	
2,000	75	5,000	121½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		5,000	121
500	69	Rio Grande W 1st	
10,000	68¾	10,000	77¼
10,000	68⅝	5,000	77½
1,000	68¾	2,000	77¼
2,000	68⅝	1,000	77½
6,000	68½	1,000	77
Nor Pac 2d, Coup		St L & Iron Mt	
1,000	99½	Cairo, Ark & T 1st	
Nor Pac Cons 5s		6,000	100
3,000	41	St Kan & Nor	
5,000	41⅛	Real Es & R 7s	
20,000	41	5,000	102⅞
20,000	41⅛	St L & San Fr 2d	
4,000	41⅛	Class C	
1,000	41	1,000	115
25,000	41⅛	St L S W 1st	
5,000	41⅛	10,000	76½
10,000	41⅛	12,000	76¾
5,000	40⅜	St L S W 2d Inc	
2,000	41	41,000	30½
Trust Co Certs		5,000	30½
3,000	40⅝	St Paul, M & M 1st	
Nor Pac Div Scrip		Dakota Ext	
1,500	56	1,000	117
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes		St Paul, M & M 1st	
5,000	85½	Consolidated 6s	
Morris & Essex		5,000	122
10,000	141	Savannah & W 1st	
Nash, C & St L Con		Trust Receipts	
8,000	100	5,000	54
2,000	100¼	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
6,000	100⅝	1,000	97½
4,000	100⅞	So Pac, N Mex 1st	
N Y Cent 1st, Coup		10,000	106
2,000 b3	124	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
N Y Cent Deb 5s		10,000	93½
1,000	108⅜	27,000	93¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		5,000	93⅞
2,000	103⅞	10,000	94
N Y Elevated 1st		10,000	93⅝
9,000 b3	110¼	3,000 s3	93¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s		10,000	93¾
1,000	102½	21,000	93½
Ohio Southern 1st		Tex & N O Cons 5s	
6,000	84	8,000	94½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000	49¾	2,000	91½
Ore Imp 1st		2,000	91⅝
5,000	98¼	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Ore S & Nav 5s		33,000	31
Trust Receipts		5,000	31⅜
30,000	93	39,000	31¼
Ore Short Line 6s		12,000	31½
2,000	100½	1,000 s3	31
5,000	101	9,000	30¾
5,000	101½	Union Elev 1st 6s	
10,000	101⅜	8,000	105¼
2,000	101½	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
2,000	101	3,000	106
Trust Receipts		Union Pac 1st, 1898	
5,000	100⅞	5,000	106¼
5,000 s20F	101	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
12,000	101½	5,000	40¾
11,000	101	28,000	41
Ore S L & U N Con		4,000	41⅛
10,000	50¼	7,000	41¼
5,000	50⅜	10,000	41
2,000	51	3,000	41⅛
Trust Receipts		5,000	41⅜
5,000	50¾	2,000	41¼
8,000	50⅜	7,000	41½
8,000	51	30,000	41¾
5,000	50⅜	10,000	41⅞
20,000	50¾	10,000	41
20,000	51	U S Cordage Co 1st	
2,000	50¾	10,000	41½
30,000	50⅞	1,000	42½
People's G & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	164⅞	9,000	106⅞
Peo & Eastern 1st		1,000	106¼
1,000	80	1,000	106⅜
1,000	80½	6,000 b3	106⅜
10,000	80	2,000	106½
Phil & Reading 2d Pf Inc		1,000 b3	106¼
5,000	21¼	Wabash 2d	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A		5,000	76⅛
4,000	110	5,000	76
Series B		W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts	
10,000	110	10,000	30½
St L, A & T H 1st 5s		Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div	
1,000	105⅞	3,000	92

Total sales $1,863,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..	Manhattan Beach	4½	7½
American Coal	90	..	Maryland Coal pf	50	70
American District Telegraph	30	40	Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	39	41
American Tobacco pf	113	115	Mobile & Ohio, rights	¼	½
B. & S. W. pf., new	10	12	National Starch	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..	National Starch 1st pf	53	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103	National Starch 2d pf	27	32
Brunswick Company	3	3¾	New Central C	8	9
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	72
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60½	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23½	25
Burlington, C. R. & N	45	..	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Cedar F. & M	5	10	Norfolk & Western pf	15¼	16
Chicago & Alton	150	..	Ohio Southern	..	13
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Ontario Mining	8	10
Chicago & Eastern Ill	52½	54	Oregon R. & N	25	28
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..	Oregon S. L. & U. N	7	9
Col. & H. Coal	8½	9	Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	64	67	Peoria & Eastern	4½	6
Commercial Cable	158	160	Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	47½	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35	Pittsburg & Western pf	29½	30½
Den. & R. G	14¾	15½	P., C., C. & St. L	19½	20¾
Den. & R. G. pf	47	48	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	50	52½
D. M. & Ft. D	9¼	9¾	P., F. W. & C	157	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	..	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11¾	13	Quicksilver	3⅞	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	57	..	Quicksilver pf	17	20
Ev. & Terre Haute	45	50	Rens. & Sar	180	185
Great Northern pf	128	133	Rio Grande Western	19	19½
G. B. & W. 1, r	1	1¾	Rio Grande Western pf	45	46
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2¼	3¼	St. Louis Southern	93	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Homestake	20	.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000, SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY. NEW
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ASTOR PLACE BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,556,289.14
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		55,500.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		28.75
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		27,627.00
Due from reserve agents	$2,65,210.81	
Due from other banks	163,531.68	
Specie	121,665.21	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	77,707.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	63,642.05	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	8,739.48	
		736,386.23
Due from Treasurer of United States		11,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$2,391,861.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, net, viz.:	
Discount	$31,146.74
Interest	4,301.11
Other profits	49,738.63
	85,186.48
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$1,745,674.97
Demand certificates of deposit	17,655.00
Certified checks	16,886.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,458.46
	1,806,674.64
Total	$2,391,861.12

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FRANCIS L. HINE, Vice President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of the Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at Astor Place and Eighth Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FRANCIS L. HINE, Vice President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
SAMUEL R. BELL, Notary Public,
Kings Co. (Cert. filed in N. Y. County.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$18,465,163.93
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		404.62
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		1,032,234.52
Banking house and lot		700,000.00
United States bonds		162,532.46
Stocks and bonds		1,246,665.39
Specie		2,842,942.36
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		5,766,647.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,519,568.00	
Other items carried as cash	126,861.50	
		3,646,429.50
		$34,108,109.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	796,603.70
Due depositors as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$14,587,690.35
Demand certificates of deposit	27,500.00
Certified checks	1,683,817.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	425,708.61
	16,724,866.29
Due trust companies, State and national banks	9,742,791.38
Due savings banks	2,342,792.41
Unpaid dividends	1,056.00
	$34,108,109.78

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation; and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of June, 1895, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public, (No. 117.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EMPIRE STATE BANK,
New-York City, on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$715,087.64
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers,)		30,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$540,481.65	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	1,999.55	
		542,481.20
United States Government bonds, as per schedule		60,477.48
Specie, as per schedule		21,764.41
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		122,398.00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$56,507.54	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,998.47	
		60,506.21
Loss and expenses, viz: Taxes paid	$5,891.75	
Current expenses	19,414.32	
		25,306.07
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,582,961.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, viz: Discount	$22,110.83
Interest	4,243.02
Other profits	40,870.20
	67,224.05
Due depositors, as follows, viz: Deposits subject to check	$1,152,901.41
Demand certificates of deposit	1,666.59
Certified checks	14,882.44
Cashier's checks outstanding	46,215.23
	1,215,665.67
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	71.29
	$1,582,961.01

State of New York, County of New-York, ss.:
JAMES W. CONROW, President, and CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier, of the Empire State Bank, New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 640 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
JAMES W. CONROW, President.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of June, 1895, before me.
E. TANENBAUM,
Notary Public, (No. 53,) New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$535,321.97
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		53,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		999.86
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		384,354.79
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		31,266.67
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		102,219.16
Specie, as per schedule		23,906.46
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		60,503.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,438.63	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,819.59	
		28,288.22
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		8,802.33
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Safe-deposit vault		23,600.00
		$1,352,322.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$7,451.51
Interest	4,880.63
Other profits	72,068.76
	83,003.90
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$940,377.24
Demand certificates of deposit	19,999.43
Certified checks	6,919.82
Cashier's checks outstanding	43.33
	967,249.82
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	68.74
	$1,352,322.46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a Bank located and doing business at No. 230 Columbus Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of June, 1895, before me.
C. H. GARDNER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MURRAY HILL BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,301,358.58
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		13,500.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		11,632.68
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		135,314.35
Other real estate, as per schedule		31,578.49
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		100,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		84,002.50
Specie, as per schedule		12,144.37
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		84,885.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$91,032.13	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,935.08	
		94,967.81
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		20,360.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		3,050.00
Suspense account		5,854.15
		$1,988,738.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$71,941.88
Exchange	781.13
Interest	1,363.02
	74,086.03
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,467,594.22
Demand certificates of deposit	915.00
Certified checks	40,739.43
	1,509,248.65
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	5,355.97
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	48.00
	$1,988,738.65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RUFUS M. STIVERS, Vice President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of the Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 760 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
RUFUS M. STIVERS, Vice President.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
THOMAS DARLING, (82,) Notary Public.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 7, 1892, between certain subscribers, Henry L. Higginson, George C. Clark, and George C. Allen, as Trustees, and the West Side Construction Company expires on June 7th, 1895. The shares of stock of the West Side Construction Company deposited with this company under said agreement will be delivered on and after June 7th, 1895, to the holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York for said stock or their assigns upon presentation and surrender of same properly indorsed. The transfer books for trust company's certificates will close at three o'clock P. M. on June 6th, 1895, after which no further transfers will be made.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds and stocks of the United States Cordage Co., have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the rights of all parties, and the reorganization of the affairs of the company.

The committee have prepared and deposited with the **Manhattan Trust Company** a plan of reorganization providing in substance as follows:

First—The organization of a corporation to acquire the real estate and other properties of the present company.

Second—The issue of the following securities:

a. $3,000,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

b. $7,500,000 Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, with voting power; 5 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, payable from profits in any year prior to any dividend upon the stock, provided that after a dividend of 2 per cent. is paid upon the stock of the company in any year there shall be paid, upon the consolidated bonds, a further amount not to exceed 2½ per cent., from profits if such profits shall justify the same, in case there are arrears of interest equal to said amount, otherwise to the amount of such interest as may be in arrear.

c. $12,000,000 Common Stock.

Third—The holders of bonds and stocks of the present company who shall become parties to the reorganization, and shall deposit the same with the committee, shall be entitled to receive bonds and stock as hereinabove described, on the following basis:

a. Holders of the present outstanding issue of $7,500,000 of bonds shall be entitled to exchange the same at par for consolidated bonds, the interest coupon maturing July 1, 1895, to be paid also in like bonds.

b. Every holder of guaranteed stock shall subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds (aggregating $3,000,000) to the amount of $20 per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $5 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments upon the call of the committee upon not less than ten days' notice, and shall receive upon the completion of such payments, and upon the performance of the conditions of the reorganization, when prepared for issue, bonds of the said issue of $3,000,000 at par, to the amount of said payment in cash, interest on such bonds to be adjusted, and shall also receive 80 per cent. in the common stock of the new company, at par upon the par value of said holding deposited under the agreement.

c. Every holder of preferred stock shall, in like manner, subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds to the amount of ten dollars per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $2.50 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments, as above provided, receiving bonds to the amount of such cash payment, and forty per cent. of common stock of the new company at par, upon the par value of his holding of preferred stock.

d. Every holder of common stock shall in like manner subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds to the amount of five dollars per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $1.25 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments as above provided receiving bonds to the amount of such cash payment, and twenty per cent. of common stock of the new company at par, upon the par value of his holding of common stock.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before June 14th, 1895, with the **Manhattan Trust Company**, New-York City, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share, in New-York funds.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the **Manhattan Trust Company** on deposit of bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock, and application to list the same will be made to the Stock Exchange.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and of the form of assent may be had on application to the **Manhattan Trust Company**, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New-York.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

New-York, June 4, 1895.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds, and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the **10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895,** after which date deposits will **ONLY** be received with the consent of the Committee and upon **SUCH TERMS** as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:

Bonds with the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 80 Broadway, New-York.

Stock with the **NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,** 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A
WESTERN MORTGAGE
and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before **1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT,** AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	305	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	650	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2012	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1675	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2348	3005	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3944	4658	5389	6587	7310
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5553	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5603	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 5,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustees under the will of Theodore Chichester, dec'd.)

$13,000 Lake Shore & Mich. South. R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (La Crosse & Dav. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1919.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. sink. fund 5 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$5,000 New-York & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905, Jan'y, 1895, coup.
$5,000 Toledo & Ohio Cent. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
$8,000 Essex Passenger Ry. Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1905.
$8,000 United New-Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 4th Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$10,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn Water Loan 6 p. c. Bond, July, 1890.
$6,000 Columbus & Tol. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905.
$5,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$5,000 Easern R. R. of Min. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1908.
$5,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1917.
$10,000 Long Dock Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1933.
$3,500 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bonds, Extd. 1905, indorsed.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. (Montana Extn.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$8,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bonds, 1903.
2 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. N. Y. Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
140 shs. Pennsylvan a R. R. Co.
8 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
117 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
200 shs. Canada Southern R. R. Co.
47 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
40 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., Balt.
200 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
50 shs. Aztec Plaza Mining Co.
14 shs. Howard Ins. Co. (96½ p. c. pd.)
$300 Note J. Russell Raymond.
$300 Note E. V. A. Chichester.
(By order of Executors.)
$5,000 Northern R. R. of N. J. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917.
$10,000 Nyack & Northern R. R. 6 p. c. Guar. Bonds, 1930.
97 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
18 shs. Bank of the Republic.
66 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
100 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
17 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Income Bonds, 1911.
50 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
20 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
6 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., B'klyn.
330 shs. Hitchcock Manfg. Co., Cortland, N. Y.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Trow Dir., Print. & Bookbinding Co., pfd.
$1,000 Mil. & St. Paul R. R., Wisconsin Valley Div., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond, 1909.
72 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
300 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
50 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Phil. & Read. Coal & Iron Co. purchase money 5 p. c. Bonds, 1898.
400 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
250 shs. American Type Founders' Co., pfd.
25 shs. Nat. Union Bank.
30 shs. American Type Telegraph Co.
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (Hypd.)
8 shs. John Anderson & Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Auerbach Wolverton Electric Co.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., May 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed on June 1, and remain closed till after the election.

W. B. BROOKS, President.
WM. W. JANNEY, Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The annual election for nine Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1895.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. EDWIN S. MARSTON, Secretary.
New-York, May 31, 1895.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New-York, June 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th St., on Wednesday, June 12, 1895. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after June 15 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York City, pay Coupons No. 20, due Jan. 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company General Mortgage 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds upon presentation and surrender thereof.

New-York, June 5, 1895.
ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN C. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON,
Receivers.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending June 30th has been declared, payable July 1, 1895. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock June 5, 1895, and remain closed until July 2, 1895.

C., H. V. & T. RY. CO.,
By W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying, and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 364 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 42 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
B. BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER,
J. HESDORFER,
JOS. HESDORFER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me came JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me personally known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of BERNHARD BEINECKE, who is one of the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged

RAPID-TRANSIT STATIONS

Engineer Parsons Makes a Preliminary Report to the Board.

TWO COMPANIES ARE READY TO BID

The Commission's Reply as to Extension of the Elevated to Fort George — Question of Compensation.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Orr, Low, Stetaway, Inman, and Claflin were present. Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch were not able to attend. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, counsel; L. L. Delafield, Secretary, and W. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, were in attendance.

Chief Engineer Parsons presented a preliminary report upon the location of stations. The matter was informally discussed by the board and the report was ordered to be printed for further consideration. The stations will, if the report be accepted, be placed as follows:

Express stations on the west side, or Broadway and Boulevard route, at Fourteenth Street, Forty-second Street, Seventy-second Street, One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Manhattan Street.

Local stations, same route, at South Ferry, Bowling Green, Wall Street, Liberty Street, Fulton Street, Warren Street, Worth Street, Walker Street, Grand Street, Prince Street, Great Jones Street, Clinton Place, (Eighth Street), Eighteenth Street, Twenty-seventh Street, Thirtieth Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Thirty-eighth Street, Forty-seventh Street, Fifty-third Street, Sixty-fifth Street, Seventh-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Ninety-first Street, Ninety-sixth Street, One Hundred and Third Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Stations along the Fourth Avenue route —Express station at Forty-second Street; local stations at Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Thirty-third Street, Thirty-seventh Street, Fiftieth Street, Fifty-seventh Street, Sixty-fifth Street, Seventy-second Street, Seventy-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, Ninety-seventh Street, One Hundred and Sixth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

There will be an express station on the City Hall loop at the Brooklyn Bridge.

Messrs. Shepard and Boardman, counsel to the Board, presented a letter to the Commissioners in which they suggested that inasmuch as an application must, in any event, be made to the General Term of the Supreme Court for its consent to build the road, the time seems to be opportune to make an application to the same court to fix the compensation of the Commissioners. Under the law the Commissioners can receive no compensation for their labors until the Supreme Court passes upon the matter and determines what the compensation shall be.

Commissioner Low offered the following resolutions, which he asked to have laid over for discussion until next meeting:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the construction and operation of the proposed rapid-transit railway in accordance with the general plans adopted by this board, and to submit the same to the board for consideration not later than the last Tuesday in September.

Resolved, That the submission of these detailed plans and specifications the Chief Engineer have authority to confer with the representatives of all parties who may be interested in contracting to build and operate the proposed road and all such parties are requested to put themselves in communication with the Chief Engineer.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer, in preparing the detailed plans and specifications, have authority to take expert advice at a cost not exceeding in all —— dollars of persons to be approved by a committee to consist of Messrs. Orr, Starin, and Claflin, members of this board.

The amount that the Chief Engineer will be allowed to expend for expert advice will probably be determined at the next meeting of the board.

W. S. Stratton, S. C. Welskopf, and B. F. Carpenter, representing the Drake & Stratton Company, and Ryan & McDonald, contractors, appeared before the board and said that they intended to bid upon the work of constructing the railway, and were anxious to obtain full details as to method of construction and operation as soon as possible.

The board received a communication from Edward P. Griffin, representing a committee of citizens appointed at a mass meeting at Washington Heights March 21. Mr. Griffin asked the board to set a date and time when it would hear them concerning a petition to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to extend its tracks to Fort George.

On motion of Mr. Low, Secretary Delafield was instructed to reply to Mr. Griffin's communication and state that whenever the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company shall apply to the commission for permission to extend its line to Fort George the board will consider the petition on its merits.

EXCISE BOARD EXPENSES CUT

Annual Budget Nearly $6,000 Less Than Last Year — City Money for Various Purposes.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, in the office of the Mayor, the annual budget of the Excise Department, which is not paid out of the general appropriation, but out of the fees collected by the department, was submitted. It amounted to $143,560, or nearly $6,000 less than last year. Part of the saving was effected in office rent. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen objected to a law clerk receiving a salary of $2,500, when $5,000 is also paid to counsel. Controller Fitch said both were needed, and the item was passed.

The Park Department asked for the issue of $200,000 in bonds for improvements in Riverside Park. The Controller asked a reference on the ground that the estimate included the planting of trees, a project that he said the city should not engage in until it was done systematically throughout the city. The application was referred.

A transfer of $25,000 was allowed for completing the approach to Macomb's Dam Bridge, and $18,000 for the paving with asphalt of Eighth Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Fifty-ninth Street.

The committee appointed to determine the amount to be awarded to John J. Linson for taking testimony in the proceedings to remove District Attorney Fellows reported that he should receive $100 a day, or $1,000. He wanted $1,500.

The board appropriated $17,751.19 to pay the expenses of the Rapid-Transit Commission.

Commissioner Wehrum, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, requested several transfers of money for school purposes. He said that $20,794 was needed for ventilating, lighting, and heating the school building at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The request for this money was granted, as well as several other transfers, one of which was $15,214.24, for libraries in the schools.

The Health Department, through President Wilson, asked for transfers to pay special vaccinators, for the payment of the salaries of the disinfecting corps, and for the employment of two life savers, who will be on duty at East River Park, from Eighty-fourth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, during three months of the warm season. The Mayor and the Controller thought the employment of life savers was a good idea. A transfer asked for to pay Sanitary Inspectors was laid over until the Corporation Counsel can ascertain the need for their employment.

Col. Waring, who had been waiting for an hour for a chance to be heard, prepared to address the board. Controller Fitch moved that an adjournment be taken, and the motion was carried. Col. Waring was surprised. He said as the members were leaving the table that he understood the report of the committee that was investigating his deficit would be made a the meeting. Controller Fitch replied that the report was not ready.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The G. Rice Company of New-York City, to conduct a merchant tailoring business; capital, $2,500. Directors—Joseph Emanuel, Amelia Edna Rice, and Jonas A. Emanuel of New-York City.

HIS NAME A GREAT BURDEN

MR. PROSCHEWITZKY'S FRIENDS CALLED HIM SCOTCH WHISKY.

And His Children Were Known as Little Scotch Whiskies—Now He Is Happy as Franz William Williams.

William Franz August Herman Proschewitzky complained to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, that his name had an alcholic effect, and he implored permission to change it.

When the Judge had recovered from the first shock of hearing the name pronounced, he leaned over toward Clerk O'Connell and said:

"Will you please repeat that?"

"Certainly, your Honor," replied Mr. O'Connell, who is very popular with all the Judges, because of his unfailing willingness to oblige everybody.

"William Franz August Herman Pros—Proch—Proshe—Prosche—" began Mr. O'Connell, and then said, despairingly: "It's rather difficult, your Honor."

"Is it?" asked his Honor, in some surprise.

"Yes, Judge, somewhat," declared Mr. O'Connell. "It is William Franz August Herman"——

"Yes," encouragingly from the bench.

"William Franz"— began Mr. O'Connell once more. Mr. O'Connell is an Irishman, and has all the bravery of his race.

"Never mind that section," advised Judge Bischoff. "Let us have the other part; that which begins with P."

"Certainly, your Honor," urbanely replied the Clerk. "Pros—Prosche—Oh blow it! I beg your Honor's pardon. Proschwhisky."

"That's it; that's it, your Honor," wailed the petitioner, who had borne the burden of the name so long.

"I knew Mr. O'Connell could do it," said the Court proudly, while Mr. O'Connell beamed.

"No, your Honor; that's not it," protested the petitioner.

"But you just said it was." The court declared, with a trace of distinct annoyance.

"No, I said—' That's it; that's it."

"Well?" demanded his Honor coldly.

"That's it; that's the way they all say it. 'Scotch whisky, Scotch whisky, Scotch whisky.' Oh; your Honor, that's the way it has been for years. 'Scotch whisky.' I've been called that, your Honor, until I have felt drunk and disreputable, and my children, your Honor, have been called little Scotch Whiskies until we can't stand it any longer. We want to change our name."

"And small blame to you," commented Mr. O'Connell in a fervid aside.

The Court granted the suffering citizen permission to call himself plain Franz William Williams.

With the air as of one who has had a terrible load lifted from his shoulders, Franz William Williams walked out of the court room, leaving his terrible birth name behind him in the pigeon holes of Mr. O'Connell's desk. Mr. O'Connell got rid of it as speedily as possible, by sending it along to the Chief Clerk's office, where, securely wrapped and doubly tied with red tape, the name that sounds like "Scotch Whiskey" will rest forever.

THE RECORDER WAS INDIGNANT.

Juror P. A. Rodgers Not Disturbed by a Fine of $50 for Being Late.

For a juror to be late before Recorder Goff is expensive business.

It cost Patrick A. Rodgers $50 yesterday, but he did not seem to mind it much.

Mr. Rodgers strolled leisurely into the Recorder's court room forty minutes after the time set for the opening of the court. The Recorder was wildly indignant, and everybody else was excited; that is, everybody except Mr. Rodgers, who did not look as if he thought anything very serious was the matter.

"What excuse have you to offer, Sir?" thundered his Honor from the bench, while the court attendants hopped around to show their sympathy with the court's wrath.

"Me? That is, I?" replied Mr. Rodgers innocently.

"Yes, Sir; you! You, Sir!" said the Court, with increasing indignation.

"For what?" blandly observed the imperturbable Mr. Rodgers.

"For what?" gasped the Recorder; and then he added—"for being late, Sir. What excuse have you for keeping the business of this court at a standstill for forty minutes?"

"Has it been at a standstill forty minutes?" asked Mr. Rodgers, in mild response.

"It has," declared the Court, and the attendants nodded.

"I am very sorry," Mr. Rodgers assured the Court in his most soothing manner.

"Sorrow, Sir, is no palliation. Why didn't you get here before?"

"I had some private business to attend to," cheerfully answered the juryman.

"That is no excuse, Sir. None. I will fine you $50," solemnly announced the Court.

Still Mr. Rodgers remained cool. He took his seat in the jury box with such an air of amiable good-fellowship and general benignity that one might have supposed that the Recorder had presented him with $50, instead of fining him that amount.

The clouds were not cleared from the Recorder's brow for some time.

SUIT AGAINST MR. WELLMAN.

Miss Dangerfield Says Her Bill for Typewriting Is Not All Paid.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman has been sued in the Supreme Court by Miss Florence H. Dangerfield, who is seeking to recover from him $364.70 for stenographic and typewriting services performed for him in connection with the investigation of the police cases last Summer.

Miss Dangerfield was recently admitted to the bar. Shortly after her admission she entered the employ of the firm of Wellman & Gooch, the other member of the firm being William W. Gooch. She was to perform stenographic and typewriting service for them at a salary of $12 a week. She was told that the work would be light, but that if the work increased her salary would be increased accordingly. She continued in the employ of the firm until Jan. 4 last.

In the police cases which Mr. Wellman was then prosecuting Miss Dangerfield says that she did typewriting and stenographic work, for which Mr. Wellman agreed to pay her $12 a week extra as long as the work lasted. She worked during July and August and was paid $98 out of a bill of $104, leaving a balance due of $6. She then did work from Sept. 10 until November in transcribing pleadings, records, charges, and specifications in the police cases, for which she charged $201.50, upon which she was paid $50. A large part of this work was done at night, and related to the trials of Capt. Doherty, and Ward Men Hoch and Meehan, and for this her bill is $200. Mr. Wellman having agreed, she declares, to pay her $13 a week extra part of the time. She expended for meals while doing this work at night $7.20, which, she says, Mr. Wellman also agreed to repay her.

CONTESTING M. J. MULQUEEN'S FEE.

Edward Lauterbach's Testimony Criticised by Lawyer Semple.

The fifteen thousand fee charged by Michael J. Mulqueen, ex-Mayor Gilroy's son-in-law, for services to the receiver of the Canal Street Bank caused F. Darrington Semple to air his views yesterday concerning Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the County Republican Committee.

Mr. Lauterbach really has no direct interest in the fifteen thousand fee. But he was called as a witness before the referee appointed to pass on this item in the receiver's account, and he gave it as his opinion that the fee was not exorbitant.

Mr. Semple is counsel for some of the stockholders, who think otherwise, and when the receiver's accounts were submitted to Judge Dugro yesterday, in the Supreme Court, he was on hand to say unfriendly things of Mr. Mulqueen and Mr. Lauterbach.

"Your Honor," Mr. Semple assured the court, "will find by reading the testimony of Edward Lauterbach that he gave as a reason why Mr. Mulqueen's fee of $15,000 was not excessive that most of those who had dealings with the Canal Street Bank were small tradespeople. Mr. Lauterbach said that it was hard to deal with such persons, and that therefore Mr. Mulqueen's fee was not excessive.

"I am surprised that such a man as Mr. Edward Lauterbach should give such testimony, which is saying that because people are poor and ignorant, they should be charged more by lawyers than the rich and educated."

Delos McCurdy, present counsel for the receiver, denied that Mr. Lauterbach had given such testimony.

Decision was reserved.

MR. LEDERER PLAYS THE LAWYER

Complimented by Judge Giegerich for His Skill in Cross-Examining.

George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, appeared yesterday as an expert cross-examiner.

He played the lawyer with such skill that Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas, before whom he appeared, was led to compliment him from the bench.

Mr. Lederer was on hand to attend the examination of Paul Arthur, the actor, who had been called as a witness by Sydney Rosenfeld, in the suit brought by Mr. Rosenfeld to restrain Canary & Lederer from producing a play at the Casino next Thursday under the title of "The Mimic World." Mr. Rosenfeld alleges that the title is his property.

Mr. Arthur testified to seeing Mr. Rosenfeld and Mr. Lederer together, and noticing that Mr. Rosenfeld had a paper in his hand on which were written the words "The Mimic World."

Then Mr. Lederer won his spurs as a cross-examiner. His counsel, A. H. Hummel, was not in court, so Mr. Lederer took Mr. Arthur in hand, and turned him about most skillfully. When he had finally finished, Mr. Lederer asked for an adjournment until Mr. Hummel arrived to take a further turn at the unfortunate actor. The court thought the adjournment unnecessary, adding:

"No lawyer could have examined the witness any better than you have done, Mr. Lederer."

Mr. Lederer blushed consciously, bowed, and said he would not press the point.

No decision will be reached in the case for some time. Mr. Arthur's examination was only preliminary, as he is about to sail for Europe.

REFEREE LANGBEIN EXONERATED

Chief Justice Daly Dismisses a Charge of Improper Action.

E-State Senator George H. Langbein was exonerated yesterday by Chief Justice Daly of the Court of Common Pleas of any improper action in connection with his office of referee in the Reynolds-Moore suit.

Mr. Langbein was accused of having given his decision in favor of Reynolds because Moore's counsel had refused to pay an exorbitant bill for stenographic work. Chief Justice Daly was asked on the ground of this charge to set Mr. Langbein's report aside. In referring to this, the court says:

"No complicity on the part of the plaintiff's attorney is alleged, and the motion is made solely on the ground that the referee's decision was not made upon the facts and the law, but in favor of the party willing to pay the stenographer's bill. Such a charge of corruption and malfeasance against a member of the bar in his office as referee must be supported by clear and convincing proof before the court will deem it sustained, and where, as in this case, it is based chiefly on suspicion, and the proof falls in an essential particular, it is the duty of the court to dismiss it."

Judge Daly then goes on in the opinion to review the testimony, and says that there is not the slightest evidence to show that Mr. Langbein did anything improper.

OLIVER S. TEALL'S BOARD BILL

He Failed to Pay It and May Be Adjudged in Contempt of Court.

Oliver Sumner Teall, after gaining fame in many other fields, now stands a fair chance of being adjudged in contempt of court.

Mr. Teall owes a board bill of $96.80, for which judgment was obtained against him some time ago in the City Court. The Sheriff returned the judgment unsatisfied, and Edward F. James, the lawyer who represents the judgment creditor, had Mr. Teall summoned in supplementary proceedings.

Courts are only made for ordinary people to obey, so Mr. Teall paid no attention to the summons. His name was called in a loud and impressive manner yesterday by the attendant who holds forth at the feet of Judge Fitzsimons. There was only a cold and empty echo from out of the atmosphere into which the attendant had projected his stentorian voice, and the honorable court solemnly announced:

"Default noted."

Now Mr. James will obtain an order directing Oliver Sumner Teall to show cause, if any he can show, why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Indicted on Mrs. Maillard's Complaint.

Samuel Casten, alias "Jew Sam," was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for grand larceny on the complaint of Mrs. Helen Maillard of 273 West Thirty-first Street. She charged Casten with having secured from her jewelry and diamonds valued at $4,500, which he sold or pawned, using the proceeds for his own purposes.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Mrs. Rosina Blum died on March 24, and by her will she left $2,000 to her niece, Charlotta Loewenthal, and the remainder of her estate to her fifteen grandchildren, the children of her deceased sons, Leo and Albert Blum, and her deceased daughter, Justina Spiegel. Albert Blum, one of the grandchildren, has brought a contest over her will in the Surrogate's Court, raising a question as to the validity of the document. One of Mrs. Blum's sons-in-law—Morris Spiegel—was convicted several years ago of intent to defraud insurance companies, and is now serving a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing. Max Spiegel, a son of Morris and a grandson of Mrs. Blum, who has an interest in the estate, is now an inmate of the New-York State Reformatory.

—An application was made yesterday by Col. Thomas Kearney, executor of the estate of Frederick A. Sawyercraft, to Surrogate Fitzgerald for two days' more time in which to file an accounting of the estate. Counsel for some of the creditors opposed the motion, saying they were becoming alarmed at the condition of things. A few weeks ago they had been told they would receive 75 per cent. of their claims. Now they have learned that new claims to the amount of $90,000 have been filed against the estate.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman, gave a verdict of $3,000 damages yesterday against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and in favor of James Bradley, as administrator of his son, James Bradley, Jr. James Bradley, Jr., was thrown from a car on Jan. 25, and the wheels passed over both of his legs. His legs were amputated, and he died soon after.

—Warren G. Abbott, formerly President of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $1,500 bail. Mr. Abbott is accused of having collected without authority $500 from one of the customers of the brewing company, with which he was formerly connected.

—Mrs. Lillian Schofield, sometimes known as "Lady Landsmere," appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday morning and secured the indictment of Edward Marks, who was caught about a week ago as he was about to rob her home at 104 West Forty-first Street. The indictment was for burglary in the first degree.

—Daniel J. McLeod, charged with trying to sell 21,000 smuggled cigars to Firsch & Co. of the Astor House, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Brown, J., and Associate Justices Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

80—Union Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company vs. Waterbury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

149—Sheldon vs. International Navigation Company. 150—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 152—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 154—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Lighter Swan. 155—Whidding vs. Steamship Majestic. 156—Morris & Cumings Dredging Company vs. Tug Transfer No. 9. 157—Moore vs. Gill. 158—Davies vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. 159—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Co. vs. Schooner Margaret. 160—Scoville vs. Steamship Bovic. 161—Van Etten vs. Tug Joseph Stickney and five barges. 162—Dahl vs. The Mayor, &c. 163—Donnelly vs. same. 164—Joyce vs. same. 165—Scully vs. Tug Sampson and Barge R. A. Fisher. 166—Same vs. Morse. 69—Mincie vs. Tug Victoria. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 145—Hastorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont. 148—Tribble vs. Tug W. E. Street. 147—White vs. Bates. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 41 to 43 —Mell vs. Canal Boat H. H. Baker. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Horsley Castle. 146—Dalley vs. A Raft of Spiles. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 130—Morris vs. same. 131—Bresette vs. same. 108—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 98—P. M. Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 94—Same vs. Standard Paint Company. 95—Same vs. California Vintage Company. 97—Same vs. De Lima.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 86—Rivinus vs. Longford. 101—Leverick vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 110—Hackettstown National Bank vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 112—Merchants' National Bank of Newton vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 109—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

STATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS.

James Hedges, respondent, against William H. Payne, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, respondent, against Richard Leach, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Laura Stevens, respondent, against John B. Lord, executor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

City of Philadelphia, respondent, against Postal Telegraph Cable Company and another, appellants.—Motion to postpone granted.

Nos. 972 and 973.—Salvatore Cantoni, respondent, vs. Elsa Foster, appellant—Argued by Samuel H. Randall for appellant, Louis K. Bomeister for respondent.

No. 975.—In re estate of John H. Seaman—Argued by L. H. Bein for appellant, Joseph H. Choate and E. J. Levy for respondent.

No. 976.—Adolph Handenburgh and others, appellants, vs. Commercial Bank of New-Foundland, respondent—Argued by E. H. Benn for appellant, John A. Mapes for respondent.

No. 977.—People ex rel. Argus Company, respondent, vs. John Palmer, Secretary of State, and others, appellants—Argued by William E. Kisselburgh, Jr., Deputy Attorney General, for appellants, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., for respondent.

No. 961.—The People, respondent, vs. Daniel W. Powers, appellant—Argued by George F. Danforth for appellant, Theodore Bacon for respondent, (Unfinished.)

Calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 532, 686, 795, 210, 246, 151, 8, and 42.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follet, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

28—Silverman vs. Heyman. 3—People ex rel. Commissioners of Charities and Correction vs. Schildwachter. 31—Maher vs. Garry. 33—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. 37—Burk vs. Edison General Electric Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Glass I.—1—Symonds vs. Brooklyn Citizen. 2—Lennon vs. Grauer. 3—Southern National Bank vs. Mallett. 4—Bache vs. McKeever. 5—Maitland and General Fixture Company vs. Brooklyn Gas Fixture Company.

Class IV.—6—Ruber vs. Ruber.

Class VII.—7—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 8—Connolly vs. same. 9—Innes vs. same. 10—De Balaine vs. same.

Class VIII.—11—Brown vs. Sullivan. 12—Matter of Piqua Club Association. 13—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 14—Irwin vs. Sketon. 15—Hogenauer vs. Beman. 16—Arnold vs. Hauck. 17—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 18—Buckskin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Company. 19—Wirth vs. Worth. 20—Gilbert vs. Platt. 21—Gano vs. Crowell. 22—Flanagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 23—Hart vs. Hart. 24—Matter of Hawkins Brewing Company. 25—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 26—Austen vs. American Diamond Rock Boring Company. 27—Matter of Haines. 28—Grives vs. Hammill. 29—Gunther vs. Gunther. 30—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Hafen. 31—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 32—Matter of Frank. 33—Bearus vs. Bearus. 34—Aaronson vs. Ritter. 35—Cruikshank vs. Woodruff. 36—Husted vs. Cruikshank. 37—Matter of Hanavil. 38—People &c., vs. Killam. 39—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Company. 40—Wetmore vs. Allaben.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Abbott. 2—Abbott. 3—Akers. 4—Arents. 5—Austin. 6—Barron. 7—Beecker. 8—Bernstein. 9—Binger. 10—Bischoff. 11—Bloch. 12—Bouche. 13—Brown. 14—Bull. 15—Burnham. 16—Burns. 17—Coates. 18—Collier. 19—Cook. 20—Correll. 21—Dasey. 22—Doscher. 23—Edy. 24—Friedman. 25—Goodwin. 26—Hyde. 27—Knickerbocker Press. 28—McCready. 29—Sage.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2635—Regan vs. Buchanan. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—Called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3306—Bain vs. Kane. 3307—Same vs. same. 2672—Tracy vs. Walsh. 3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 6325—De Leon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2991—Young vs. Billyeald. 835—Hollins vs. Hubbard. 2989—Fischer vs. Ocean Navigation and Pier Company. 3345—Garbacewski vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3376—Hilde vs. Jackle. 5312—Welch vs. Seligman. 2723—Silverberg vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 456—Blum vs. Munzesheimer. 6626—Aetna Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 3490—Schildwachter vs. Indelli. 3545—United Electric and Power Company vs. Mansfield. 3578—Cohen vs. Israelson. 3594—Simpson vs. Emerich. 608—McPheen vs. Homan. 3485—Morris vs. Sturges. 3282—Barber Asphalt Company vs. Ground Plaster Slab Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Paterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

3½—Rosenfeld vs. Canary. 5—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 11—Ribble vs. Doyle. 14—Finn vs. Duffy. 18—Hartley vs. Murtha. 20—Order of American Star vs. Rodell. 21—Smith vs. Smith. 28—Sanger vs. Sanger. 25—Dreeman vs. Schmidt. 26—Billig vs. Billig. 27—Green vs. Hernz. 31—Sproessig vs. Chialinsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castarlano vs. Dupe. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Co. vs. Valentine. 82—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 92—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 95—Muench vs. Ebner. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 106—Kabatchinck vs. Kabatchinck. 109—Church vs. Haeger. 11—Weissenfels vs. Kelly. 110—Biell vs. Guntzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Carinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

4—Bernard vs. McCready. 5—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c. 15—Kruger vs. Meyer. 25—Humphries vs. Humphries.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1483—Kelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1449—Fagen vs. Schwabeland. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1846—Silk vs. Dickinson. 975—Pfeifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1407—Plattner vs. same. 1523—Russel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1434—Babb vs. London. 1016—Marrcello vs. Martin. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1549—Deutsch American Schuetzen Bund vs. Eisele. 1044—Willmski vs. Wiesenberger. 1039—Bunenson vs. Shapiro. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2992—Hoehmans vs. Moss Engraving Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1452—Ritterband vs. Cohn. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1521—Driggs vs. Driggs. 1528—Same vs. same. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 140—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 619—Lietzel vs. Murray. 266—Holloway vs. Rowland.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until June 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar clear. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

906—Queckberner vs. O'Connor. 933—Ryder vs. Ryder. 907—Huyler vs. Huyler. 917—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

1074—Contested will of Mary Esther Haines. 200—John Connor. 210—Patrick Daly.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Joseph Muck, Ella E. Dockstader, Thomas D. Mason, Helena Rose. At 2 P. M.: Mary McLelland.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1047—Joseph Beesley. Matter of Patrick Trenor.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1659—Schott vs. Wartburg Home of Aged. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1704—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 1765—Sachs vs. Ritter. 4229—Schmidt vs. Bolen. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 3440—Goble vs. Faneth. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2065—Carey vs. Pratt. 2068—Sibo vs. Day. 1658—Lang vs. Clelland. 1655—West vs. O'Neill. 3979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1879—Houghton vs. Schriver. 2030—Wiedermuth vs. Loutenberg. 1825—Marihaler vs. Cohen. 1896—Runk vs. Harding. 1972—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Fox. 2037—Woltz vs. Vause. 980—Standing vs. Fuller. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 2979—Hanson vs. Burt. 1799—Dobet vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1800—De Jong vs. same. 1801—Jones vs. Valentine. 1805—Folsom vs. Cordova. 1836—Stewart vs. Veyrac. 1837—Same vs. same. 1838—Winston vs. same. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stajer. 1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Stanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1966—Herr vs. Proveschke.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 13 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1193—Chapin vs. I. Candee Company. 2144—Hoffman vs. Loewenstein. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2088—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 1537—Pruden vs. Hartwell. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1952—Devoe vs. David Stephenson Brewing Company. 1955—Stern vs. Ullman. 1958—Powell vs. Denning. 2088—Alterman vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 2116—Kearney vs. Kraus. 2074—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2090—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 219—Blanch vs. Spiess. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1931—Seaman vs. Johnston.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4478—May

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BY BROKERS AND OWNERS.

Russell Sage Makes a Swap and Addison Cammack a Sale—Details of Auction Offerings.

Mr. Russell Sage has exchanged the two lots, 50 by 100, at the northerly corner of Central Park West and Sixty-ninth Street, on the basis of $65,000, with Michael Gillespie, for the five-story stable 148 and 150 West Twentieth Street, 44 by 98.9.

Mr. Addison Cammack has sold his residence, 23 East Sixty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement brick and freestone dwelling, 20 by 70 by 100.5, to a Mrs. Mendel, at $70,000.

The Rutland Apartment House at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, seems to have been sold and exchanged in succession recently. It was owned by the Aldrich estate, which acquired it in trade in May, 1892, on the basis of $650,000, the brokers at the time being Messrs. James Bleecker & Son. The apartment house is of stone and brick, and the lot on which it stands measures 54.3½ by 150.11½, by irregular. The building was erected about a dozen years ago. When the Aldrich estate obtained the property it was cumbered with a mortgage of $400,000, subsequently reduced to $330,000. Messrs. Sire Brothers bought the property from the Aldrich estate at $475,000, and traded it with Warren B. Smith for property in Harlem.

Helen S. Burton has sold to Henry Dalton, at $30,000, the three-story brick dwelling 49 West Eleventh Street, 24 by 55 by 103.3.

The Upper West End Protective Association has chosen the following officers: Judson Lawson, President; David Christie, Vice President; Frank E. Wise, Treasurer; S. Stanwood Menken, Secretary; Philbin & Beekman, counsel. The association's capital stock will be increased to $50,000 to enable it to buy property, and to build. The purpose of the association is the improvement of the district between Ninety-sixth and and One Hundred and Sixth Streets west of the Boulevard, and its restriction, as far as this can be accomplished, to good dwellings and respectable dwellers.

Much interest was shown yesterday in the sale at auction of the Ittner property, Tremont, which was offered by Mr. James L. Wells, in partition, at the Trinity building, Messrs. Many persons from the upper part of the city were present, and the bidding was quite lively. The plot, bounded by Carter, Tremont, and Webster Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 105.10½ by 105.1½ by 40.8¾ by 65.10½, was sold to F. E. Minrath at $9,000. Adolph M. Bendheim obtained, at $6,500, the plot at the junction of Tremont and Burnside Avenues, 126.4⅜ by 121.4½ by irregular. Mr. D. Hennessy bought, at $3,300, the plot at the southwest corner of Morris Street and Crane Place, 77.10½ by 86.8⅜ by 105.11½, and, at $5,000, the plot adjoining on Morris Street, extending through to One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 92 by 89.11½ by 91.3½ by 116.11. The northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 102, was sold to Walter Newburn, at $820. Dr. C. Becker obtained the five similar lots adjoining on Franklin Avenue at $625, $600, $600, $6.0, and $600, respectively. Mr. Jefferson M. Levy bought for $90 the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 236.8½ feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue East, 7.4½ by 50.2⅜ by 2.0⅜ by ——.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition at $13,800, to Edward L. La Fetra, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 7½2 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 50 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 92; to James W. Elder, at $14,500, he sold in partition the three-story-brick dwelling 342 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. Oscar P. Hoagland sold, at foreclosure, at $11,500, to the plaintiff, Daniel E. Seybel, the three-story brick dwelling 129 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 365 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. John P. Boyd sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, at $14,000, for $14,160, the property at 178 Stanton Street, north side, 80 feet west of Attorney Street, 20 by 90.6, with three-story brick and frame tenement in front and five-story brick tenement in rear.

Mr. Harnett W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co., sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis M. Jencks, the eight five-story brick and stone dwellings 256 to 270 West Ninety-fourth Street, 125 by 64.9 by 125.1 by 100, and 12 and 14 feet deep, and rights to old lane between, forming a continuous plot. The knock-down prices follow: 256 and 258, $16,000 each; 260 and 262, $14,000 each; 264 and 266, $15,000 each; 268, $14,000, and 270, $15,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 203 and 211 Lewis Street, west side, 99.3½ feet south of Seventh Street, two three-story brick and frame buildings, with lots respectively 17.6½ by 72.9 by 17.6½ by 70.6, and 17.1½ by 70.6 by 17 by 68.5.

By Hall J. Bow & Co., partition sale, William H. Judge, referee, 168 on East One Hundredth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11; also, lots 40 by 100.11, on south side of One Hundredth Street, 223.5 feet west of Park Avenue.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 200.10, extending to 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street side. Due on judgment, $4,745.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly referee, 224 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 400 feet east of West End Avenue, 87.6 by 100.5, four-story brick building, used as Home for Discharged Convicts. Due on judgment, $43,825.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, auction sale, four lots, 25 by 100 each, on east side of Simpson Street, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Seven lots on northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, together 150 by 114.10; also, four lots, each 25 by 175, on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 14.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; also, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100 each, and similar lot adjoining on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, four lots, 25 by 95 each, on east side of Audubon Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; also, three lots, 25 by 95 each, on north side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue; also, three lots, 25 by 95 each, on south side of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, between Audubon and Amsterdam Avenues; also, two lots, 25 by 100 each, on east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 20 and 22 East Forty-second Street, six-story and basement, brick store and office building, by Andrew H. Smith of 15 East Thirty-eighth street; cost, $75,000.

Washington avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second street, two-story frame store and tenement, by John Massinno, corner of Morris avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth street; cost, $10,000.

Terrace View avenue, 350 feet south of Janson Place, two and one-half story frame dwelling, by Chauncey W. Frees of King's Bridge; cost, $3,150.

Willard street, northwest corner Katonah avenue, two-story frame store and dwelling, by Thomas J. Moore, of Woodlawn Heights; cost, $2,200.

No. 1,603 Lexington avenue, by Henry S. Herman, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,200.

No. 141 East Thirty-sixth street, by Mrs. Polka Wilkens, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 18 Washington Square North, by J. Herbert Johnston, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 43 and 45 Fifty-eighth street, by W. C. Andrews, alterations to a new brick vault; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,427 Second avenue, by Valentine Grimm, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 865 Broadway, by J. D. Beers estate, alterations to a five-story brick store and office building; cost, $3,000.

No. 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, by Simon J. Barkley, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 28 East Sixty-second street, by J. N. Ceballos, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 37 East Thirty-first street, by Carl Bech, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 22 and 24 Roosevelt street, by Joseph Strunia, alterations to a two-story brick church; cost, $1,800.

First avenue, east side, Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street, by City of New York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $800.

No. 200 East Forty-sixth street, by same, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $700.

No. 36 City Hall Place, by same, alterations to a three-story brick school; cost, $5,000.

No. 473 One Hundred and Fiftieth street, by Julia D. O'Connor, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Eighteenth avenue, west side, 420 feet south of Eighty-sixth street, two-story brick fire engine house, 32.4x70, $14,000; City of Brooklyn, owner.

Blake avenue, north side, 250 feet west of Jerome street, two-story frame dwelling, 22x37, $1,800; William Haug, owner.

Seventy-second street, south side, 330 feet west of Fifteenth street, two-story frame dwelling, two families, 22x40, $2,400; Charles W. Drew, owner.

Prospect avenue, west side, 122 feet south of Greenwood avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x35, $2,000 each; Thomas Heffernan, owner.

North Second street, south side, 50 feet east of Ewen street, four-story brick factory, 75x90, $8,000; Colby & Co., owners.

Washington avenue, northwest corner Park Place, two four-story brick stores and flat, seven families, 43.10½x66.8x12.9, $11,000; William H. Reynolds, owner.

Varet street, south side, 150 feet east of Morrell street, five-story brick shop, 25x27, $4,500; Simon Frindel, owner.

St. Mark's avenue, northeast corner of Nostrand, one-story brick greenhouse, 65.4⅝x22, $3,000; A. Schwarzman, owner.

Sixtieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Thirteenth avenue, two-story brick fire engine house, 32x70, $14,000; City of Brooklyn, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

TUESDAY, June 4.

MOTT ST, 133; Mary B. Payntar to Harris Mandelbaum $1

SAME PROPERTY; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to John Palmieri 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 86; Laeunmilein Buttenwieser and others to Sabino Romolo and another 10

PECK SLIP, 38; Wilfred Smith and wife to William Schneider 2,000

WALKER ST, s s, 25.3 fe w of Elm St, 21x80.3; Grace M. Lindeman to Henry G. Ridabock 5,000

BROAD ST, 36; Alida Van Schaick to Jefferson M. Levy 1

DELANCEY ST, 313; Nathan Kohn and wife to Albert Schaikenstein.. 14,000

WASHINGTON ST, 723-725; Mary C. Russell and Kate Clark to Thomas J. and J. J. Clark 6,750

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Clark to same 4,000

ALLEN ST, n w s, Lot 795, Map of James Delancey estate, 10th Ward; Ida Sollinger and others to Lucsio Tolk, ex property 1

SHERIFF ST, 86; Bernat Springer and wife to Herman Klein, (1-3 part) 1,733

ALLEN ST, n w s, Lot 795, Map of James Delancey estate, 10th Ward; Hyman Kaufman and wife to Ida Sollinger and another 1

BROOME AND NORFOLK STS, s e corner, 25x51.7; Lucia M. Cohen to Yetta Brown 42,000

GOERCK ST, s corner of Stanton St, 20x50.10, and other property; Jacob Kulla to Anthony McConnin, 18,000

MOTT ST, 160; Sabino Romolo and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another 10

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x35.3; Samuel Nixon to Mary P. Jones 1

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Kohler to Samuel Nixon, ex property..... 1

STANTON ST, 178; Jesse K. Furlong, referee, to Michael C. Miller.. 500

35TH ST, 356 West; Niels D. W. Jorgensen and others to Mary E. Morrow 1

25TH ST, n s, 518.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; William Rankin and wife to Joseph McFarland 1

32D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph J. Lee to Maria L. Dehon 85,000

40TH ST, 326 West; Anna C. Boye to Mary B. Payntar 1

32D ST, n s, 165 ft w of 9th Av, 21.4x98.9; John Mulligan and wife to John W. Tobin 11,500

37TH ST, 535 and 537 West; Julia McD. Sabine to Martin L. Rickerson 1

25TH ST, n s, 518.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; Joseph McFarland and wife to William Rankin 1

11TH AV, N96; Theodore Wollsteh to Henry R. Hinckley 25,000

90TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.8; Daniel S. McElroy and wife to William H. Jacob 1

78TH ST, s s, 130.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 17.6x102; Clarence F. True and wife to Lucy A. Wells and Kate L. Wells, also known as Lucy A. and Kate L. Terry 26,000

75TH ST, s s, 34 ft e of Madison Av, 33.2x88.8; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Ida Lindsley 16,750

71ST ST, 326 East, and other property; Louis Rauch and Henry L. Rauch and wives to Louis Hannemann 1

88TH ST, 131 East; Henry Rothschild and wife to David Steiner.. 1

73D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x102.2; Henry P. Leonard and Amelia Herlet to Marie Heine..... 1

1ST AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 86th St, 25x75; Sophia Robert to Louis Flacher and another 1

70TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 24.9x100.4; Bertha C. Luth to John F. Luth 10

2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 25.8x80x25x79.9; Josef Hlavac and wife to John Dierich and wife.. 19,500

86TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue B, 73x102.2; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to John Murray and another 4,400

5TH AV, n e corner of 132d St, to 153d St, by 5 cs; David Steiner and wife to Henry Rothschild..... 125,000

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Rothschild and wife to Louis Wirth..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Pincus Löwenfeld and wife to Salvatore Gallo 9,500

115TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Rubsam to Christinne Geissler 31,500

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 132d St, 24x99; William Cohen and wife to Julius Lipman 2,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 131st St, 17x85; Aaron Appleton and wife to Thomas Canary 1

98TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Jacob Jung and wife and others to Isaac Meier 10

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 50x75; Daniel S. McElroy and wife to Terence F. Maguire 1

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; William H. Jacob and wife to Daniel S. McElroy..... 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 131st St, 50x75; Ludd L. McElroy to Daniel S. McElroy 1

98TH ST, 15, 17, and 19 West; Jacob Jung and wife and others to Caroline and Sophia Oppenheimer.....omit'd

131ST ST, 229 West; Lucinda Poulterer, executrix, &c., of Elizabeth R. Schroeder, to William S. Young. 11,750

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 126th st, 101.5x123.10x99.11x108.11; Mary Bird and wife to Thomas MacKellar 75,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 127th St, 101.5x98.10x99.11x113.8; Thomas Kirby and wife to Thomas MacKellar 75,000

CENTRE St, 39 and 41, w s, 66 ft n of Duane St, 41.1 by irregular; Charles J. Clinch and others to Kate A. Wetherill, 90-95 parts..... 1

PEARL ST, 549, &c.; same to Maxwell 95. Butler, 55-95 parts 1

103D ST, 11 and 15; also, 5 to 9 Rosalie Butler and others to Charles J. Clinch, 95-95 parts..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x98.9; also 319 East 30th St, &c.; same to same. 95-95 parts. 1

339 ST, 24 East, and other property; Charles J. Clinch and others to Rosalie Butler, 55-95 parts..... 1

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Sullivan, 42.10x123; same to Cornelia S. Butler, 90-95 parts..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 169, and 170 Greene St; same to Bessie S. White, 90-95 parts 1

8TH ST, n s, 72.3 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x irregular; same to Cornelia S. Butler and others, 80-95 parts..... 1

22D ST, 483 West, and other property; same to Ella B. Emmet, 90-95 parts 1

BLEECKER ST, 136, and other property; same to Rosalie Butler and others, 55-95 parts 1

BLEECKER ST, 112 and 114; same to James C. Smith, 90-95 parts..... 1

97TH ST, s s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75, and other property; Rosalie Butler and others to Charles J. Clinch, 95-95 parts..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Mary McManus to Daniel S. McElroy, exchange of property and 1

2D AV, e s, 30.6 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x52.10; Louise Weber to Valentine E. N. Cook 16,250

158TH ST, n s, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 26.6x83.7 to Vanderbilt Av x29.11 to street x w 97.7; Sophie Rubsam to Christian Geissler..... 4,000

154TH ST, n s, 324 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 26x100; William T. Brewer and wife to Joseph Hemming and wife.. 5,500

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 35.6 ft n of 136th St, 16.6x75; William H. Thieling and another, executors of Maria E. Thieling to Maunce Kats 6,225

GEORGE, nr 106TH, s s, 324 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Zachary T. Piercy, executor of Emilio Charum, to John Lynagh and others..... 2,250

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 324.4 ft s of Jefferson St, 7x150; Edmond Huertel and wife to Mary Berman..... 1

LOTS 23 AND 24, map of heirs of M. P. Chrystie, 24th Ward; Henry C. Felt and wife to Mary E. Felt... 500

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s e s, 434.4 ft w of Wicker Place, 10.2x80.11x12.3x80; Joseph Fettretch and wife to William Schuch 175

Recorded Leases.

CONGER, Clarence R., individually and as trustee, and others to Mary Ann Higgins and another; Lots 304 and 307, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 21 years..... $350

EDEBOHLS, Barbara, to Philip T. Leyendecker and another; 198 2d Av, 2 2-3 years..... 1,400

HOLM, Caroline, to Arnold Biel; store, &c., 1,962 3d Av, 5 years.... 720

SUTTMEIER, Melville, to Heindrich Jung; 27 8th Av, 4 years..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Dankmar, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Coenties Slip, 20.9 ft s of Water St, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 3 years..... $58,000

BINGHAM, William H., and others to C. F. Kingsland; s s of 118th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 21,000

SAME to James Stokes; s s of 118th St, 385 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 42,000

CLARK, Thomas J., and others to the House of the Good Shepherd; 723 and 725 Washington St, 3 years. 4,000

SAME to the Greenwood Cemetery; same property, 3 years..... 25,000

CARLECO, James, and another to William Hall's Sons; s s of 87th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, demand.. 21,000

COOK, Valentine E. N., to L. M. Hornthal and another, executors; 608 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

DALLAS, Mary, to Elizabeth Plumb; n s of 46th St, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,700

FREY, Henry, and wife to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 239 Eldridge St, 5 years..... 12,000

HALBACH, Josephine, to S. J. Hurby; s s of 32d St, 39.5 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,800

HENSHAW, John H., to J. H. Alexander, guardian; 1,004 Madison Av, 3 years..... 14,500

FLYNN, Thomas C., and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 104 e s of Preston Av, 417.6 ft n e of Perot St, installments 3,120

GALLO, Salvatore, to Pincus Lowenfeld; s s of 104th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 12,500

HATCH, Emma, to Clifford Putnam; 307 1st Av, 5 years..... 10,000

LAUCK, Katharina, to John Schreyer; s s of 49th St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

HEINE, Henry, and wife to C. M. Heymann; e s of Marmion Av, 325.6 ft n of Tremont Av, demand. 1,580

ISRAEL, David, to Jonas Well and another; e s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, (2 mortgages,) installments. 7,000

JENKINS, Ida L., and another to Bernard Canehan, as trustee; e s former of St. Nicholas Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 24,000

KIEFER, Theresa, to Herman Seidman; e s 8th Av, 113.1 ft n of 45th St, leasehold..... 4,550

KERIN, Daniel J., and another to A. B. Cox and others; w s of 2d Av, between 64th and 65th Sts, lease.... 1,000

KEENAN, Joseph J., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Lexington Av and 43d St, 2 years..... 2,000

KATZ, Mannes, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 195 Alexander Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KEANE, Anna C., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s Madison St, 154.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 1 year..... 4,500

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Alida Van Schaick; 20 Broad St, 3 years..... 112,500

LYNAGH, John, and wife to Malvina Cullingford; Union Av, s w corner of 160th St, 3 years.... 1,000

McCONNIN, Anthony, and another to Samuel Lederer; e s Washington St, 31 ft n of new north side of Gansevoort St, leasehold, 5 years.. 8,000

McFARLAND, Joseph, and wife to Eleanor B. O'Connor; n s 28th St, 218.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years.... 13,000

MORROW, Mary E., to N. D. W. Jorgensen; s s 35th St, 269.8 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 500

MATZKE, Joseph, and wife to Joseph Lloyd Haire; e s Hoe Av, 200 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 2,000

McCORD, John C., and wife to E. L. Van Ness; n s Beach Terrace, 125 ft w of Beckman Av, 3 years..... 4,000

McGIRE, Terence F., to Daniel S. McElroy; s s 7th Av, 50 ft s of 131st St, 2 years..... 5,000

MEIER, Isaac, to Jacob Jang and another; 23 West 98th St, 3 years.. 1,000

MERAS, Latiste, and wife to Catherine M. Andrews; n s 107th St, 212 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 9,675

PALMIERI, John, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 133 Mott St, 1 year..... 15,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to J. W. Bunleck; Beekman St, s w corner of Pearl St, 3 years..... 24,000

PALMIERI, John, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 133 Mott St, installments 3,750

PABST, Fletz, and another to Carl Peter; s s of 103d St, 150 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 years..... 1,000

PETTIT, John, and wife to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Beekman St, s w corner of Pearl St, 5 years 110,000

ROBERSON, Julius A., to The Manhattan Savings Institution; Mercer St, s e corner of Washington Place, 1 year..... 105,000

ROMOLO, Sabino, and another to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another; 86 Chrystie St, installments. 7,000

SAMUELS, Rahlah Schuhler; 86 Chrystie St, secures lease..... 12

SAME to Augustus Scarboro; same property, 1 year..... 2,000

RICKERSON, Martin L., to J. McD. Sabine; 530 West 37th St, 1 year.. 7,500

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to David Steiner; 5th Av, n e corner of 132d St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 73,000

RICHTBERG, Herrmann, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; n s of 41st St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 38 Peck Slip, 3 years... 11,000

SMITH, Maggie C., and another to M. B. Story, as trustee; n s of 67th St, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 15,000

SMITH, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 85th St, 62.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; s s of 120th St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 30,000

SHARPE, William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, 147 8th Av, and other property, 1 year 35,000

WELLS, Lucy A., and another to C. P. True; s s of 78th St, 130.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WEINGE, Josephine, to Percy W. Town; s s of 71st St, 158.1 ft w of 3d Av, 6 years..... 12,500

YOUNG, William S., to Lucinda Poulterer as executrix; s s of 131st St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 7,250

Assignment of Mortgages.

BECK, Charles F., to Amelia Katz.. $7,175

COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen 1,000

DAVISON, Charles A., as trustee, to F. M. Vermilye 1

LYDIG, Pauline H., to John G. Perry. 5,000

MARX, Max, to Joseph Marx, (two assignments) 2

O'DONOHUE, Joseph J., to T. R. O'Donohue 2,700

SABERSKI, Isidur, to Sender Jarmulowsky 1

SCHNEIDER, Louis, executor, to Julius Exner 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to S. E. Jackson and others, (five assignments)..... 57,500

Lis Pendens.

WARREN ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of College Place, 25.2 feet front; William Gillilan against Henry Davidson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

100TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4 feet front; Walter G. Schuyler against Margaret F. Thornton, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 feet front; David Quigley against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50 feet front; Carrie Ridley against Robert Hanna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

107TH ST, East, 76 and 78; Alfred W. Booth & Brother against Carrie Gault, owner and contractor..... $1,429

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 327.3 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.4 feet front; Joseph Avallone against Charles H. Gerke and Henry Heine, owners and contractors..... 130

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF
SUSAN BARCLAY WARD,
A large plot of choice and valuable
VACANT LOTS
Situated at Fort Washington Heights
on
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD,
FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE, OR RIDGE ROAD,
and the
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE
and the Hudson River,
BETWEEN 169th AND 172d STREETS. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS BY
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY.
60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.
Book Maps and further particulars can be had of THE AUCTIONEER, 111 Broadway, Room B.
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, ESQ., Referee, 111 Broadway.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, ESQ., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St., GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 55 Liberty Street, Attorneys for Defendants.

Or of Beverly Ward, 221 West 125th St.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
to close estate of Myer Finn, deceased, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
MONDAY, JUNE 10, NOON.
71 CHOICE LOTS,
BURNSIDE AV., NEAR 179TH ST.,
MOUNT HOPE,
NEAR RAPID-TRANSIT STATIONS,
TREMONT,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
High and healthy location; Burnside Av. sewered; water, gas, and other city conveniences at hand; beautiful residential neighborhood, growing rapidly; only five minutes' walk from Harlem R. R. rapid transit station, 3d Av. electric cars, and 177th St. elevated station.
5 CENT FARE TO BATTERY
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST
to each purchaser. No nuisances allowed.
70 per cent. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE, payable in 3 years or sooner; interest, 5 per cent.
Send for maps to Henry A. Bogert, attorney, 97 Nassau St.; William E. Finn and others, executors, 115 Broadway, or James L. Wells, auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
OF
PALISADES PARK LOTS
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 5 9 LIBERTY ST.
Great chance for investors.
Great opportunity for home-seekers.
450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
in
Handsome suburb of New-York,
AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.
Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE.—The corner store and well-lighted basement, 76 and 78 Avenue A, corner 7th Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms, 133 Waverley Place; keys at Renner Brothers, watchmakers, 129 Waverley Place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

TO LEASE.—The store and floors No. 8 Bowery; good business stand; will rent together or separately and put in order. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,
Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.

Stables to Let.

STABLE, 88 THOMAS ST, TO LET.—Four stalls; key in carpenter's shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 86 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

4% MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Any amount. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL STREET.

Long Island Property.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station. Other lands in vicinity. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street, New-York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC,"
CORNER 5TH AVE. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
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Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, October 11th, 1831, numbered 53 in case, as the same is laid down, bounded and described as follows: Easterly in front by Lewis Street; northerly by the remaining part of said lot number five, (5;) southerly by land of some person unknown, and westerly the rear by lot number four (4) on said map; the said part of lot hereby described being seventeen feet and three-quarters of an inch in breadth in front and rear, and in length on each side seventy-two feet and nine inches, be the dimensions more or less; the partition wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the northerly side thereof being a party wall; the said premises also known as number 209 Lewis Street, and formerly known as number 207 Lewis Street.

And also all that other certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Lewis Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, in the Eleventh Ward, in the City of New-York, and being parts of lots known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable property situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, near the dry dock, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, January, 1826, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, October 11th, 1831, numbered 55 in case, as lot numbers five and six, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lewis Street, and in the front part of said lot number five, seventy-four feet two and one-half inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Lewis Street and Seventh Street; and running thence northerly, on Lewis Street, along the remaining front part of said lot number five (5) and lot number six, (6,) seventeen feet one and one-half inches to that part of said lot number six now or lately belonging to George Downing; thence running westerly, along said Downing's line parallel with the north line of said lot number six, ninety-eight feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number six; thence southerly, along the rears of parts of said lots numbered six and five, seventeen feet to the northwest corner of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of Nicholas Scherman, deceased, to Elijah Crawford; thence easterly, along the north line of that part of said lot number five conveyed by the executors of the said Elijah Crawford, seventy feet six inches to the place of beginning. The partition between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot adjoining on the southerly side thereof being a party wall. The said premises also known as number 211 Lewis Street, and formerly known as 209 Lewis Street.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1895.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
O'SHAUNESSY & KIELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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PARK AVENUE.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAIRNS STUART and others, as trustees under the will of Ellen E. Waite, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM A. HANKINSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16

GUESTS OF SOUTHERNERS

Warm Welcome for Representatives of Many Leading Newspapers.

WISER WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

They Get New Ideas About Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Asheville—Record of an Enjoyable Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The party of Washington correspondents that left here Monday, May 27, for a tour of observation in the South, returned Sunday somewhat jaded by much travel by day and by night, but enthusiastic in their reports of the cordiality of their reception at each of the points visited, most of them provided with new opinions about the South and Southern people, and all greatly interested in the success of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, to visit and inspect which enterprise was the chief object of the journey.

About the time Congress was adjourning the Executive Committee of the exposition sent an invitation to the Standing Committee of the Press Correspondents at the capital to ask the newspaper men—the correspondents and representatives of local newspapers—to come to Atlanta and see what that city had done toward assuring the success of its proposed exhibition. The idea was original with J. S. Cohen, the correspondent here of The Atlanta Journal, and with the tenacity of a true promoter he stuck to it until he had carried it to a successful conclusion. Upon the acceptance of the invitation for the last week in May, Charles A. Collier, President and Director General of the exposition, and W. G. Cooper, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, with the approval and support of the Board of Directors, made the necessary arrangements at Atlanta. The Press Committee has carried them out here so far as was possible.

When the special train left here Monday, May 27, it was apparent that the Atlanta people had left undone nothing that could contribute to the comfort of their guests. The Southern Railway had been enlisted in the programme for interesting the newspapers of the country, and it had provided a train of six Pullman cars, under the general supervision of Nicholas Main, to carry the party of sixty newspaper men, thirty of whom were accompanied by wives or sisters. As almost as many cities in all sections of the country were represented it was regarded as a large response, for it took from Washington fully half of the stated correspondents here.

Upon arriving in Atlanta at 9 o'clock Tuesday, the visitors were greeted at the Southern Station by committeemen, who were assigned to look out for the comfort of each individual in the visiting party. These gentlemen of Atlanta—business men, who could not easily tear themselves away from their occupation—escorted their guests to the Kimball and Aragon Hotels, where apartments had been assigned to them before their arrival, and where breakfast awaited them. While the visitors breakfasted, the Committee of Arrangements collected carriages in great numbers, and early in the afternoon they were filled and the visitors were driven about the city, then to Grant Park, along beautiful Peach Tree Street, and at 4 o'clock reached Brookland, to which spacious and elegant place they had been invited by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

The guests were most cordially received upon the broad verandas of the open house, Mrs. Thompson being assisted in her reception by a throng of the most prominent and accomplished women of Atlanta, including many of the belles of a city that has more than its share of pretty girls and handsome matrons. About the spacious grounds, upon lawns shaded by many oaks, were little tables spread with luncheon, bowls of punch invited at short intervals, and for men of plain taste there was an occasional keg of beer. The band of the United States Fifth Artillery played throughout the entertainment, the hostess, after receiving her guests, joined them for a time as they wandered through the attractive grounds. Every one was delighted with this first experience with Atlanta society. At night, when the Capital City Club threw open its doors and welcomed the visitors with a dance and a bountiful supper, all the acquaintances of the afternoon were renewed, and new ones made.

At noon Wednesday the visitors were taken in open cars over the trolley system of the city, traversing it east, west, and south, and then going by way of Inman Park and the nine-mile circle to the Exposition grounds. This ride up and down the hills of the city gave them an opportunity to see how well it is shaded, how thoroughly it is paved, and how generally the householders are provided with ample gardens, in which garden-truck, fruit trees, and grape vines flourish. Reaching the Piedmont Driving Club at 2 o'clock, a half hour was given to the visitors to look at the buildings of the Exposition from the hills at the western edge of the grounds. They were not urged to inspect the structures. That would have taken time they could not spare. At their leisure, from a shaded and commanding position, they looked across the valley upon the slopes of Kenesaw and the mountains beyond, and saw that all the structures were well advanced, the ground graded, parking completed, roads and walks taking shape, and hundreds of men busy with pick, spade, saw, and hammer to make the place ready by Sept. 18.

Off beyond the Driving Club Sheriff Callaway of Wilks County had been directing the production of a Georgia barbecue dinner. Carcasses of lamb and shoat, skewered flat, had been roasted over pits of live coals; great caldrons of burgoo and hash and Brunswick stew had been boiled and stirred for hours, and the aroma of all reached the 400 guests, who presently sat down at the long tables under the trees and devoured the barbecue and drank the beer that had been abundantly provided. When the feast was ended, the company was summoned to assemble beneath a broad, spreading oak. H. H. Cabaniss, who had been most assiduous and thoughtful in his attention to the visitors, then gave them a formal welcome, and responses were made by several newspaper men. One of the talkers for the press—W. E. Annin of The Nebraska State Journal—was inspired by the vision of the fat florid, and sleeping Callaway, the chef of the feast, as he appeared in the circle of listeners, to nominate him for Congress. This aroused Callaway, and he manifested great excitement when the speaker went on to suggest that perhaps the definition of "a good Southern man for President" might be answered satisfactorily from Wilks County.

The newspaper party left Atlanta Wednesday night, after a stay of two days and a night. They had seen all of Atlanta's best people who could be brought together to meet them. Everything of interest in the city had been shown to them. Well-informed men had waited upon them to tell them of Atlanta's history and her hopes. But the attentions had been extended with such apparent concern only for the willingness of the visitors to be pleased, and there had been such abstention from "booming," that every correspondent left the city with delight because he had come and regret that he could not stay longer and know it better. From this point to the end of their journey they were most carefully and agreeably attended by S. H. Hardwick, Southern Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway.

At Chattanooga, where the traveling correspondents arrived Thursday morning, they met Gen. H. V. Boynton and Gen. J. S. Fullerton of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Park Commission. In charge of those gentlemen, assisted by a large number of leading business men of Chattanooga, including the Hon. H. Clay Evans, and a committee of the Young Men's Business League, they were taken to Crawfish Springs, on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad. After a short stay at the springs they returned to a point near the beginning of the battle of Chickamauga, when carriages were provided and they drove to the points of greatest interest along the superb roads constructed by the Government. On reaching the top of Snodgrass Hill, early in the afternoon, luncheon was served, and later on Gen. Boynton briefly told the story of the conflict that has made this hill so interesting in the history of the battle. The return to Chattanooga was made along the crest of Missionary Ridge. After viewing Lookout Mountain from a distance, the visitors were taken by the inclined railway to Lookout Inn, out of a torrid temperature into a cool mountain breeze, and entertained at a delightful dinner without speeches. A large company of Chattanooga people, ladies and gentlemen, came to the inn, after dinner, to greet and welcome the visitors.

Knoxville came part way to Chattanooga to meet the correspondents. Major Huger, Division Superintendent of the Southern Railway, brought a party of the business men of the city twenty miles down the road to give the visitors an early greeting. When they arrived at Knoxville Station carriages awaited them. They were taken to the Imperial Hotel, and in the top-floor dining room, made breezy and comfortable by whirling fans, and festive with flowers and a band of music, they enjoyed an inviting breakfast. Col. A. J. Albers, presiding for the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the correspondents, and introduced E. H. Sanford, who made a graceful and complimentary address. The correspondents made several short responses of thanks, and, the breakfast being ended, they were taken about the city in carriages, seeing the State University, Fort Saunders, woolen mills and marble mills, and getting glimpses of the scenery along the Tennessee River. At noon the drive terminated at Maplehurst, the home of Col. E. J. Sanford, a fine house in a pretty grove on the river bank. A most cordial and graceful welcome was given to each of the visitors by Mrs. Sanford, and the ladies who assisted her were captivating in their efforts to make the party feel that they were with friends. A bountiful luncheon was provided, and at 1 o'clock the visitors left Knoxville. They were in the city but six hours, but they will never cease to sing its praises.

A run was then made to Morristown and up the Valley of the French Broad to Asheville, which was reached in the cool of an evening that had no "cool" in it elsewhere. A committee of the citizens of Asheville came out to escort the visitors in, and at 9 o'clock, after all had rested a little in the cool rooms of the Battery Park Hotel, a superb banquet, provided with great elaboration by Manager McKissick and the leading citizens, was discussed, along with exercises after the fashion of the Gridiron Club, a newspaper man presiding. Saturday morning the party was driven to Biltmore, the palace of George Vanderbilt, bowling along over the fine roads of the estate in the mountain breeze. The splendid view from the broad platforms about the house was enjoyed for an hour, and on the return trip other views of the grand mountain scenery were shown by the gentlemen who guided the party. After luncheon the special train was again taken, and after a stop of nearly two hours at Hickory, to accept the generous hospitality of Frank Loughran of the Hickory Inn and the citizens of the town, the party were speeded on their way to the capital, which they reached early Sunday morning.

The same number of newspaper men could not travel the same distance from Washington in any other direction or to any other section of the country and obtain the same cordial, unreserved, appreciative welcome. Some of those who were of this party had been South before, and were prepared for a Southern greeting. Most of the party were strangers to the South, and some of them entered it with prejudices. The welcome they received, which was not effusive or excessive in any way, will inevitably help the South. The Southern people hope it will. It will also help the rest of the country, for you cannot advance Atlanta's interests without promoting those of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Asheville without promoting the welfare of the country. E. G. D.

PROOF OF HYPNOTIC POWER

Strange Experience of an American in Paris—His Senses Stolen Away.

From The Washington Post.

The following curious story of hypnotism was related by a well-known citizen of Washington, who was recently in Paris. He has traveled extensively, and devotes much time in study of occultism and kindred subjects. He says:

"I was in a café situated near the Grand Opera House, a few weeks since, lunching. An English gentleman occupied the same table. At the adjoining table was a lady of strikingly aristocratic bearing, plainly, but elegantly, appareled. She had clear-cut, regular features, light olive complexion, jet black hair, large, luminous scintillating eyes of inky darkness, and with but a trace of white around them. The pupils contracted and expanded like the eyes of a cat. Her eyebrows were delicately traced, symmetrically arched, and continuous, without a break between them. Her mouth was rather large, with full, red lips, and small, even, white, glistening teeth. She was tall, slender, and apparently elegantly formed, and appeared about thirty-five years of age. Attending her was a servant in livery.

"I was conversing with the English gentleman, who had just returned from India, where he had passed several months in investigating Eastern occultism. During our discussion Charcot's wonderful mesmeric or hypnotic studies and experiments in the hospital he was connected with were referred to, when I expressed the opinion that only nervous, delicate, sickly, and weak-minded persons were fully susceptible to hypnotic influence, and that no one could hypnotize me while in normal conditions of health.

"The lady, who was closely observing us and listening to our conversation with apparent interest, in excellent English, with a slight foreign accent, addressed me, saying, in substance, 'Pardon me, sir, for, for interrupting you, but the statement just made by you is erroneous. There are many persons who are capable of hypnotizing you; in fact, I'm certain that I can easily do so, and if you will give me the opportunity, I will convince you of your mistake. I perceive that you doubt my ability; also, that you misinterpret my intentions, and entertain suspicions not creditable to me. To prevent possible loss to you, I suggest that you place your valuables in care of a friend and accompany me to my hotel.' Madam, you have aroused my interest and curiosity, and I will at once adopt your suggestion by going to my hotel, where I will leave my valuables, and soon rejoin you.'

"On my return I found the lady where I had left her with her companion. The Englishman, who had not participated in the conversation between the lady and myself, had left. I accompanied her to an elegant private carriage, with liveried driver and footman, that was awaiting her in front of the café. After a brisk drive of about twenty minutes, we reached a fine, three-story residence, one of a row exactly alike, to external appearance. We entered a large, luxuriously furnished parlor, on the first floor, with a fortune in bric-à-brac adorning it. The lady removed her hat and wrap, handed them to the female servant, and invited me to a seat on a large Turkish ottoman, back of a portiere that partially concealed one end of the parlor.

"I asked her if she was a professional hypnotist. She replied she was not; that she inherited the faculty from her mother, and occasionally practiced it for amusement and pleasure. I inquired wherein the pleasure consisted, if mental or physical, and she replied both, but principally physical, and declined further explanation. She took a seat in front of me, attached a metal mirror to her forehead by a rubber band passing around her head, grasped my hands with a firm, strong pressure, and requested me to remain mentally passive, gaze steadily into the mirror, and take slow inspirations of breath to the full capacity of the lungs.

"I followed directions, and after an interval of perhaps ten minutes began to experience such a calm, gentle, soothing influence stealing over me, similar to effects induced by a full opiate. I was fully cognizant of my surroundings and position, although dreamingly wondering if it was hypnotic influence that I was experiencing. The mirror appeared to pulsate and enlarge, and a dim, shadowy mist began to form over it, which gradually assumed the distinct form and features of the lady. The last I recollect was a clock striking three. When I recovered consciousness the following morning at 8 o'clock, awakened by a servant knocking at the door, I was in bed in my room at the hotel.

"Except for a dizzy feeling and tired, languid, physical condition, no ill effects followed the seventeen hours' suspension of my reasoning faculties. I inquired of the door porter the time of my return to the hotel the evening before, and he stated that I came in a private carriage a few minutes after midnight. For several days I attempted to locate the house without success."

Demands of the Osage Indians.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, June 4.—The Osage Indians, assembled in mass convention, have declared the management of the Government schools on their reservation to be corrupt and immoral; that their children are all being morally ruined; that they are being daily robbed by the licensed Government traders; that their land is leased to cattle syndicates against their will, and the people all kept from prospering or advancing because of the tyrannical action of the Indian Agent in refusing to allow them to associate and trade with the white people surrounding the reservation. They demand the abolishment of the Government schools, so they can send their children to private schools, where they will not be corrupted, the abolishment of the trader system, and the removal of Indian Agent Freeman.

Uncle Sam Owed 35 Cents for 30 Years.

ALBANY, June 4.—After more than thirty years, Richard V. Allen of this city has effected a settlement with the United States Navy Department. In the late civil war he served in the navy as landsman, and the final settlement disclosed the fact that Uncle Sam was indebted to him to the amount of 35 cents, which he received yesterday by check from the Navy Pay Office at Washington. Mr. Allen says that the Government will never be called upon to pay the 35 cents, as he intends to frame the check and keep it as a memento. On the left end is a fine portrait of the late Admiral Farragut, under whom he served.

TRADES FOR JEWISH BOYS

Commencement Exercises to be Held at the Technical Institute.

CASH PRIZES WILL THEN BE AWARDED

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Drawing, and English Taught—How the School Has Grown in Twelve Years.

The commencement exercises at the Hebrew Technical Institute take place Thursday, June 13, 1895, when nine cash prizes ranging from $50 to $20 will be awarded in the various departments.

The examinations for entrance will occur on June 24, 25, and 26, at the institute, 34 and 36 Stuyvesant Street.

The institution is now in its twelfth year, and is a credit to the philanthropic Israelites who projected it. The first two years of its existence were largely devoted to the arrangement of a system for interesting the young Hebrew immigrants in obtaining knowledge in trades. Operations were begun in December, 1883, and at the close of the year 1884 the school was compelled to seek new and larger quarters.

The school gradually increased, until five classes were formed in 1885 from a membership of sixty-five pupils. Instruction in modeling in clay with highly satisfactory results was begun, and the school also, during the Summer, opened its doors to pupils of the public schools who might desire to gain some useful knowledge during their vacation. The attendance during the Summer was about an average of 100.

The number of regular pupils increased, until at the close of the year 1886 there were in attendance 86 pupils, while during the Summer session of that year there was an average attendance of 105 pupils. Fixed dates for admission were determined, and the course of instruction was widened by the opening of the metal-working department and the instruction in wood carving. The teaching of these branches necessitated the addition of instructors to the corps.

A decided stimulus was given to the work of the school by the excellent showing made by its pupils at the Children's Industrial Exhibition, held in Cosmopolitan Hall in April, 1886. At this exhibition about one hundred specimens of the work in wood, pattern making, mechanical devices, modeling in clay, wood-turning, free-hand and mechanical drawing were exhibited, and fourteen medals were awarded to the pupils of this institute, among them being the first prize for carpentry and wood turning.

The school had, up to this date, derived its entire support from the contributions of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Hebrew Free School Association, supplemented by liberal donations from a few philanthropic gentlemen, among whom were Jacob H. Schiff, David Jones, James H. Hoffman, A. Wolff, and Jesse Seligman.

The school having in the second year of its existence demonstrated not only its value, but its need and practicability having been fully proved, it was determined to make full report to a larger field and make the institution a public one.

A meeting was held at the Temple Emanu-El April 22, 1886, for the purpose of increasing its list of contributors. There was a very large attendance, and addresses were made by Carl Schurz, Jesse Seligman, the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Dr. O. A. Moses, and Prof. H. M. Leipziger, explaining the work of the school.

As a result of this meeting, and particularly of Carl Schurz's eloquent address, a large sum was subscribed that very night, and a Membership Society was formed, about 200 members and patrons signing their names.

Encouraged by this evidence of public favor, steps were immediately taken to secure suitable premises for a permanent home for the institute. This result was obtained in the purchase for $44,000 of the present site of the school, 34 and 36 Stuyvesant Street, in September, 1886. The fund for the purchase of the property was contributed by fifty men.

Under the charge of Messrs. Brunner and Tryon the new shop building for the institute was erected, and on Feb. 18, 1887, the Hebrew Technical Institute entered its new home; here arrangements were made for shops and commodious drawing and study rooms.

The present building of the institute is divided into separate parts, one four-story building containing the shops, the other the school rooms, drawing rooms, and laboratory. The shops are as follows: Ground floor, forge room; first floor, metal-working department; third and fourth floors, wood working and modeling in clay. The other building contains on the ground floor, dining rooms, where the pupils receive a warm dinner, supplied by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society; first floor, office and assembly room; three other floors devoted to class rooms, drawing rooms, and a laboratory. In the rear building is the engine room, a laboratory equipped with a 25-horse power engine, a 15-light dynamo, and a small chemical laboratory.

The entrance examinations are held in June, but examinations may be arranged at other times under special conditions. All candidates for admission must be at least twelve and a half years old, and, as a preliminary to the examination, must first be accompanied by their parent or guardian, and must present satisfactory testimonials of character and scholarship. Applicants not fully prepared may be admitted on trial, subject to conditions.

Candidates for admission to the junior class must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, through denominate numbers; English, geography, and United States History. Candidates for admission to any other class are also examined in all studies previously pursued by that class.

The daily session of the institute begins at 9 A. M. and closes at 4 P. M., with an intermission of one hour at noon. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the senior class remains until 5 P. M., and the middle class until 4 P. M. On Fridays all classes leave the institute at 4 P. M. The institute is closed for vacation during the first two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August. During the remainder of July and August and a part of September it is open for a half-day session, from 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

A daily record of marks is kept by the instructors in the several departments, and monthly reports are rendered, which must be examined by the parents or guardian, and returned to the institute. Tuition, books, and tools are furnished free. The full course requires three years for completion, and is divided into two terms of six months each; first term, from July 1 to Dec. 31; second term, from Jan. 1 to June 30.

The number of pupils at the institute at the close of the year 1894 was 201, as compared to 101 in the preceding year. The graduates for the year number 31, all of whom have found employment in their chosen mechanical pursuits.

Since the opening of the institute in 1884, there have been graduated 173 boys, five of whom have died. Of the graduates about 125 are now employed as cabinetmakers, patternmakers, machinists, electricians, and draughtsmen. The present pupils are divided as follows: Junior class, 91; middle class, 67; senior class, 38; special class, 5; making the total enrollment 201. Only 4 per cent. of the boys are American born, while 38 per cent. are from Russia, 33 per cent. from Germany, 9 per cent. from Austria, 9 per cent. from Hungary, and the remaining 7 per cent. from England, France, Portugal, and South America.

The officers of the association at present are: President—James H. Hoffman; First Vice President—Joseph B. Bloomingdale; Second Vice President—Leo Schlesinger; Treasurer—Julius Goldschmidt; Secretary, Joseph Wetzler; Directors—Julius Bien, E. Lauterbach, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Simon Borg, Morris Loeb, Theodore Sellgman, D. L. Einstein, Mrs. Lewis May, M. Thalmessinger, J. L. Buttenwieser, B. Mainzer, Abraham Steinam, George Heyman, Julius Sands, Morris Ruska, Sol B. Solomon; Principal—Edgar S. Barney; Clerk—N. Werner.

The following are the standing committees:

Executive Committee—James H. Hoffman, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis May, Simon Borg, Morris Ruska, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Julius Sands, Julius Goldschmidt, Leo Schlesinger, Morris Loeb, and Joseph Wetzler.

Finance Committee—Simon Borg, Chairman; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, B. Mainzer, Leo Schlesinger, and Julius Goldschmidt.

House Committee—Morris Ruska, Chairman; Abraham Steinam, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, George Heyman, and Sol B. Solomon.

Instruction Committee—Morris Loeb, Chairman; Julius Bien, Mrs. David J. Seligman, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, M. Thalmessinger, Sol B. Solomon, and Joseph Wetzler.

Employment Committee—Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Chairman; Julius Goldschmidt, Leo Schlesinger, George Heyman, Sol B. Solomon, Edward Lauterbach, and Theodore Sellgman.

Membership Committee—Julius Sands, Chairman; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Leo Schlesinger, Julius Goldschmidt, and Mrs. Lewis May.

The association operating the Hebrew Technical School at the beginning of the current year consisted of 218 patrons, 659 members, and 5 life members. The patrons are assessed $25 a year, and the members $5 a year. The expenditures for the year 1894 amounted to $23,460.33.

"BEEFSTEAK JOHN" IS DEAD

Ehrler Was Not the Original, but His Direct Successor—He Coined Some Cheap Restaurant Slang.

One of the "Beefsteak Johns" is dead. His name was Frank Ehrler. He was not the original "Beefsteak John," but his direct successor. The name of the original "Beefsteak John" was Rudolph Haefler. He kept a famous restaurant on the Bowery, at Stanton Street. He had a big drum stove in the centre of a large room, and he served nothing but beefsteak and potatoes. Many of the great men of the time used to sit around the drum stove, eating hot beefsteak and drinking beer. Gradually Haefler grew to be know as "Beefsteak John."

Haefler is still alive. Opening his place in 1869, he accumulated a competence, and nine years ago he returned to his native land, where he now lives in elegance on the profits of his beefsteaks.

In 1871 Haefler's wife's two brothers and her sister, Frank and Dominick and Louisa Ehrler, came from Switzerland to New-York. Frank Ehrler at first followed the trade of a cigarmaker, and then he drifted into the restaurant business. Twelve years ago he bought one of the Haefler restaurants. Next, Ehrler started another "Beefsteak John" restaurant on Sixth Avenue.

His brother Dominick opened as "Beefsteak John" on Chatham Square, and his brother-in-law, "Billy" Roeber, opened as "Beefsteak John" on Eighth Avenue. Roeber, who is a brother of Ernest Roeber, the wrecker, started also as "Beefsteak John" on lower Fulton Street, in Brooklyn, and on Coney Island, but gave up both restaurants. There are now four "Beefsteak John" restaurants in this city.

Frank Ehrler's body was buried yesterday in the Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn. He was a stout man, and succumbed to the heat. He had not been well for some time. His widow will keep up his two restaurants.

Frank Ehrler was always a good-natured, witty man, and he and his brother Dominick gradually originated the peculiar slang abbreviations for food now so generally used by the waiters in the chop and eating places.

"Beef stew for a 'bum,' and take the butter off the table," was one of his original ways of taking an order for a shady customer.

Another was, "A roll and a bowl and beef a la mode for the Markee. Lock up the butter."

"Sunny side up" was his message to the cook when eggs were ordered fried on one side only.

"In the dark" was his brief and expressive way of ordering coffee without milk.

"Extra ladies' salad" meant chicken salad.

A MEDAL FOR CITY COLLEGE BOYS

Sons of the Revolution Prize for an Essay on the Constitution.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New-York offers to the members of the junior and senior classes in the College of the City of New-York a gold medal of a pattern to correspond with the seal of the society, reduced in size, as a prize for the best original essay on "The History of the Adoption of the First Constitution of the State of New-York, 1777."

It is expected that competitors for this medal will not only give a succinct account of the adoption of the Constitution, but will also show how far it was an outgrowth of the preceding colonial system of government in New-York. The historical development of the Constitution should be dwelt on, as well as its immediate history.

Essays must contain not more than 3,500 words, and must be written on one side of the paper only. They must be signed with a nom de plume, and be accompanied with a sealed envelope having the nom de plume and the letters C. C. N. Y. on the outside, and containing the writer's real name and address, and a certificate from the President of the college that he believes the essay to be original.

All essays must be mailed to "The Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, Hotel Waldorf, New-York City," before Jan. 1, 1896. A committee of award will receive the essays, and the Secretary will retain the sealed envelopes until the committee has reached a decision, when the envelope bearing the nom de plume of the successful competitor will be opened in the presence of the committee. Announcement of the committee's decision will be made Feb. 22, 1896.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per St. Louis");) at 9 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Severus, (letters must be directed "per Severus");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland");) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Brookline, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Havel");) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turks Island, per steamship Alps. On Fridays all classes leave the institute at 4 P. M. The institute is closed for vacation during the first two weeks of July and the first two weeks of August. During the remainder of July and August and a part of September it is open for a half-day session, from 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

A daily record of marks is kept by the instructors in several departments, and monthly reports are rendered, which must be examined by the parents or guardian, and returned to the institute. Tuition, books, and tools are furnished free. The full course requires three years for completion, and is divided into two terms of six months each; first term, from July 1 to Dec. 31; second term, from Jan. 1 to June 30.

The number of pupils at the institute at the close of the year 1894 was 201, as compared to 101 in the preceding year. The graduates for the year number 31, all of whom have found employment in their chosen mechanical pursuits.

Since the opening of the institute in 1884, there have been graduated 173 boys, five of whom have died. Of the graduates about 125 are now employed as cabinetmakers, patternmakers, machinists, electricians, and draughtsmen. The present pupils are divided as follows: Junior class, 91; middle class, 67; senior class, 38; special class, 5; making the total enrollment 201. Only 4 per cent. of the boys are American born, while 38 per cent. are from Russia, 33 per cent. from Germany, 9 per cent. from Austria, 9 per cent. from Hungary, and the remaining 7 per cent. from England, France, Portugal, and South America.

The officers of the association at present are: President—James H. Hoffman; First Vice President—Joseph B. Bloomingdale; Second Vice President—Leo Schlesinger; Treasurer—Julius Goldschmidt; Secretary, Joseph Wetzler; Directors—Julius Bien, E. Lauterbach, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Simon Borg, Morris Loeb, Theodore Sellgman, D. L. Einstein, Mrs. Lewis May, M. Thalmessinger, J. L. Buttenwieser, B. Mainzer, Abraham Steinam, George Heyman, Julius Sands, Morris Ruska, Sol B. Solomon; Principal—Edgar S. Barney; Clerk—N. Werner.

The following are the standing committees:

Executive Committee—James H. Hoffman, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis May, Simon Borg, Morris Ruska, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Julius Sands, Julius Goldschmidt, Leo Schlesinger, Morris Loeb, and Joseph Wetzler.

Finance Committee—Simon Borg, Chairman; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, B. Mainzer, Leo Schlesinger, and Julius Goldschmidt.

House Committee—Morris Ruska, Chairman; Abraham Steinam, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, George Heyman, and Sol B. Solomon.

Instruction Committee—Morris Loeb, Chairman; Julius Bien, Mrs. David J. Seligman, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, M. Thalmessinger, Sol B. Solomon, and Joseph Wetzler.

Employment Committee—Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Chairman; Julius Goldschmidt, Leo Schlesinger, George Heyman, Sol B. Solomon, Edward Lauterbach, and Theodore Sellgman.

Membership Committee—Julius Sands,

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 31, 1895.

PROSPECTS FOR THE GOLD RESERVE

Treasury Officials Watching Redemptions with Keen Interest—Payments on the Bond Purchase Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Treasury Department has lost since Jan. 1 within $10,000,000 as much gold as it gained by the sale of bonds to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate. The gold lost—$55,162,000—was paid out in the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. Most of these notes—at least seven-eighths—have been presented for redemption at New-York City.

The agreement with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate went into effect Feb. 8, and by its terms the syndicate agreed to protect the Treasury gold as much as possible. Since that date, of the $55,162,000 lost since Jan. 1, but $6,000,000 is chargeable between Feb. 8 and June 1. During the month of May gold withdrawn for redemption purposes aggregated $1,000,000, or at the rate of about $33,000 a day. For the first two days of June the withdrawals of gold amounted to $101,000.

These figures show, in the opinion of Treasury officials, that the Belmont-Morgan syndicate is using all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury gold; but they also show that more gold is being withdrawn than is required for ordinary business purposes. The syndicate has now fulfilled its contract within $8,000,000, and is said to be ahead of its payments. The Treasury gold reserve stands at $80,250,000, and if withdrawals in large amounts are not made for redemption purposes, when the $8,000,000 gold owed by the syndicate is paid in, the gold reserve will foot up fully $100,000,000.

What the effect will be upon the Treasury after the expiration of the syndicate's contract is a subject that is not discussed at the Treasury, but, judging from the past, the gold withdrawals will be much heavier than for the last four months, and will materially weaken the gold reserve.

Aside from the gold received from the syndicate during the last four months, the Treasury has had several other sources of supply. The gold received from customs duties has been light, not aggregating one-tenth of 1 per cent. From original coinage the gold received has aggregated several million dollars, while in exchange for silver certificates of small denominations for moving the crops in the South and West, considerable gold has found its way into the Treasury. Under the Treasury regulations authorizing the exchange of the World's Fair souvenir half dollars for gold, more than $700,000 has been received. The supply of souvenir coin is fast being exhausted. The amount of paper money presented daily at the Treasury for redemption in gold is now being watched with interest.

Blanks for Income Tax Repayment.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A blank form of application for those who paid the income tax to use in making application for the refunding of the money is being prepared, and will be sent to the collectors. About $80,000 will be refunded. All the returns made are being tabulated and filed away in locked compartments in the Treasury as rapidly as possible. The work of tabulation is very exacting, and necessarily slow.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A.M. Naples, Genoa
Xaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A.M. .....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A.M. .Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P.M. .....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A.M. .Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Sept. 21, 10 A.M. .....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Havel, Thur., June 6 | Main, Tues., July 2, 5 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg

Holding the record for fastest ocean service on this route.

Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM | Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and London, passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE. Extending cruise to SPITZBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in July.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 5 | PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7

EXTRA SAILING FROM JERSEY CITY, BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNL'D..June 5 | RHYNLAND.....July 3
NOORDLAND...June 12 | WESTERNL'D...July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 | NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND....June 20 | WAESLAND....July 31

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Furnessia..June 8, 4 P.M. | Circassia..June 22, 3 P.M.
Anchoria..June 15, 11 A.M. | Ethiopia..July 6, 3 P.M.

Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., June 8, 4 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.

Pier 42, foot Morton St. Superb cuisine and wine; also buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.00 extra.

A FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Mohawk, June 8.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, June 8, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms